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INTERNATIONAL

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WEATHER—PARIS: Tuesday, fine. Temp. 21-63. Wednesday, similar. LONDON: Dry and sunny. Temp. 26-15 (79-59). Wed. similar. CHANNEL: Moderate. Monday, cloudy. Temp. 28-19 (82-66). NEW YORK: Tuesday, sunny. Temp. 26-17

...TIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 Sch.	Lebanon	3.50
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	16 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Fior.
Finland	2.20 F.M.	Nigeria	60 K.
France	2.50 F	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
Greece	18 Drs.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 6	Spain	30 Ptas.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	7.50
Italy	350 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur).	80.35
Israel	L.E 4.80	Yugoslavia	12 D.

...ord Forces Win ...n Major Test at ...OP Convention

By Lou Cannon

...NSAS CITY, Aug. 16 (WP). ...ident Ford's forces won a ... test yesterday, the eve of ... Republican National Conven... when the Convention Rules ...ittee decisively rejected a ...al that would have forced ... disclose his choice of a ...g mate.

"...re out of the procedural ...fields," said Dean Burch, ... strategist in the President's ...t with Ronald Reagan for ...nomination. The issue will ...

...d, Reagan differ on broad ...ctrum of issues. Page 3.
...sident said to trim run...g-mate list to five. Page 3.
...t. Buckley refuses to enter ...e. Page 3.

...up again on the convention ... but Mr. Ford's forces clearly ...d confidence from the pre... ary test.

...e victory, coupled with new ...ate gains for Mr. Ford ...ng hitherto uncommitted ...ates and the absence of any ...ficant delegate increases for ...Reagan, left the former Cali...a governor with only a slim ... of blocking the President's ...nation as the convention for... opened today.

...e amendment the Rules ...mittee rejected, by a 59-44 ... a greater margin than ex...d, would have required pres...ial candidates to announce ... vice-presidential preference ...a.m. Wednesday, the morn... of the presidential nomina...

It was billed by supporters ...r. Reagan as "right-to-know ...ndment."

Save the Manager

..."s not a right-to-know ...ndment," scoffed Ben Clay...h of North Dakota, a sup...er of Mr. Ford. "It's a right-...ve-a-campaign-manager."

...s reference was to Mr. Rea...s campaign manager, John Sears, who three weeks ago, along with Sen. Paul Laxalt of Nevada, engineered the selection of Sen. Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania as Mr. Reagan's prospective running mate. Ever since, the Reagan forces have been trying without success to get Mr. Ford to say who his vice-presidential choice will be.

The President has continued to insist that he will announce his choice only after he is nominated.

Both Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan arrived in Kansas City yesterday to attend huge, noisy rallies intended to kindle the enthusiasm of their supporters.

Shouts, Drumroll

When Mr. Reagan arrived from California, he was greeted by a drumroll and shouts of "We want Reagan" from a welcoming crowd. A woman waved aloft a Reagan sign showing a picture of the former California governor when he was a young movie star.

Despite the hoopla and the enthusiasm for Mr. Reagan, Mr. Ford's forces seemed to have a strong upper hand in the final 24 hours before the convention opened. As delegates arrived in this unseasonably cool, drizzly convention city, most tabulations put Mr. Ford within a few votes of the 1,130 he needs to clinch the nomination.

Mr. Sears and Sen. Schweiker continue to insist that Mr. Reagan has hidden delegate strength at the convention, enough to win on the first ballot. Sen. Schweiker said yesterday on a television program that Mr. Reagan may get up to 50 more delegate votes in Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey but he declined to identify the delegates.

Mr. Reagan's strategy at the convention is to push for a test on a procedural vote in which delegates who favor Mr. Reagan but are bound by law to Mr. Ford will be free to vote their preferences.

Dismissing the importance of the action by the Rules Committee on the vice-presidential amendment, Mr. Sears said, "Our support resides on the floor of the convention. We feel very good about carrying 16-C [the vice-presidential amendment] on the floor."

Even Mr. Ford's strategists concede that Mr. Reagan will gain strength on the floor in a procedural test but there are few signs that he will gain enough additional votes to win that test. A Washington Post tabulation, with uncommitted delegates excluded, shows Mr. Reagan picking up 24 votes on procedural roll calls, but Mr. Ford appears to have an edge among the uncommitted delegates that could diminish this gain.

Mr. Ford had been expected to win the vote in the Rules Committee by a 10-vote or 11-vote margin.

Instead, the Ford forces won by 15 votes on the key amendment that would have forced Mr. Ford to disclose his running mate. The victory was achieved despite the loss of Mississippi Republican Chairman Clarke Reed, a Ford supporter who voted with the Reagan side on this issue.

Voice Vote

Mr. Ford's forces also won a test on an amendment aimed at requiring the convention to enforce binding state primary laws. This action was on a voice vote, after Mr. Reagan's strategists all but abandoned their efforts to make this issue a major procedural test.

In the polite debate yesterday morning within the Rules Committee, Mr. Ford's supporters were high-spirited and seemed convinced that the convention was firmly in the President's control. But the Ford organiza...

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)



Associated Press.

HOLDING ON—President Ford's son Jack has his father by the coattails as he leaned out from a platform to shake hands at a rally at Ford headquarters in Kansas City.

Nonaligned States Propose Bank

Foreign Powers Told To Quit Indian Ocean

COLOMBO, Aug. 16 (Reuters).—The fifth summit meeting of 85 nonaligned nations opened today with a call for the withdrawal of foreign military forces from the Indian Ocean and the creation of a bank for the Third World.

Sri Lankan Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike, one of the senior figures of the nonaligned movement, said littoral states of the Indian Ocean must demand the dismantling of the U.S. military base on Diego Garcia.

"We must also demand that the great powers, which have no littoral interests, withdraw their navies and military presences from the Indian Ocean region," she said.

President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria, outgoing chairman of the conference, told the 40 leaders assembled in the conference center that "zones of peace" should be extended to the Mediterranean and the Caribbean.

"It is by achieving these objectives of eliminating sources of tension and establishing zones of peace in the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean and the Caribbean that our movement will assert its proper role," he said.

Economic Relations

Mrs. Bandaranaike also stressed the need for a new system of world economic relations based on an equal partnership of nations. She suggested the creation of a commercial bank for the Third World—a bank of Asia, Africa and Latin America—to break the monopoly of the multinational banks of the developed nations.

Mrs. Bandaranaike said developing countries were consistently denied the true value of their output by the vagaries of the international market and the manipulations of international financiers. To counter this, she said, it would be necessary to develop a currency with Third World backing to rival the reserve currencies of the developed world.

"The strength of that currency will grow as we proceed to form new producer associations of strategic raw materials such as oil, copper, bauxite, uranium and a host of others," she said.

Mrs. Bandaranaike said the emphasis of the nonaligned group's search for a new economic order was based on cooperation, not confrontation. The nonaligned grouping, she said, does not constitute a new bloc and does not consider any nation or any people as its enemy.

Dangers Seen

On the Indian Ocean, she said the intensified military and naval presence of the great powers there, because of their rivalries in other areas, created dangers for the security of the region.

The main naval forces in the area are U.S. and Soviet. Britain recently gave the United States permission to expand naval facilities on Diego Garcia, a British island. The U.S. government said the base was needed to counter a growing Soviet presence in the ocean.

The Sri Lanka leader attacked the "racist regimes" in South Africa and Rhodesia. She said the violence in these areas in recent weeks had to be taken into account in any ultimate solution to the problem.

On the Middle East, she said Israel continued to challenge all civilized concepts of international conduct. Nonaligned nations, she added, must remain vigilant against Israel's attempts to defy world opinion through exploitation of differences among them.

President Anwar Sadat of Egypt told the gathering that Israel needed a "new lesson" to dispel its remaining "illusions of superiority." He said the lesson should convince Israel that the nonaligned countries would not allow it to continue to defy their collective will, no matter what forces stood behind the Israelis.

Mr. Sadat said it was no accident that Egypt had engaged in the October war in 1973 one month after the last nonaligned summit in Algiers, where it received the full support of the grouping.

He said Israel had devoted itself to becoming a source of aggression against the Arab and African peoples and an instrument and ally of the racist regimes in southern Africa.



UPI.

Sirimavo Bandaranaike

Urges Support for Successor

Franjieh Pledges to Fight On Unless Palestinians Pull Back

BEIRUT, Aug. 16 (AP).—President Suleiman Franjieh vowed today that his Christian forces in the Lebanese civil war will fight to the bitter end unless Palestinian guerrillas return to their camps.

He said all Lebanese—Moslems and Christians—must cooperate with Christian President-elect Elias Sarkis "to build the Lebanon of tomorrow" with financial and military help from friendly Arab states.

Only under these conditions, he added, can a true cease-fire be set up to put a permanent stop to the bloody combat that has killed 34,000 persons since the war began 17 months ago.

"If this is rejected, it would mean the Palestinians are bent on continuing the conspiracy against Lebanon," he declared. "And we will stand up against it."

Ultimatum Given

Mr. Franjieh's speech, on the sixth anniversary of his election, amounted to an ultimatum to the alliance of leftist Lebanese Moslems and Palestinian guerrillas. It was broadcast over Amchit Radio, run by the Christian President's followers.

The 25-minute talk also contained a bitter attack against the 300,000 Palestinians resident here, who he said were "guests in Lebanon who tried to slaughter their hosts."

Meanwhile, Christian militias reported an escalating artillery war today against Palestinian guerrillas occupying traditionally Christian resort towns in the mountains east of Beirut.

"Informed military sources said a decisive battle in the mountains is now under way to end Palestinian presence in that area," Amchit Radio said.

The Phalange party of Mr. Franjieh's strongest rightist ally, Pierre Gemayel, claimed both sides used mortars, rockets and rocket-launched grenades in combat along the mountain front about 18 miles east of the capital.

But Palestinian officials portrayed the shelling as nothing more than the almost daily exchanges of fire on the pillaged weekend villas in the former Christian towns, which were taken by guerrillas last spring.

"Both sides are bringing up forces there," said a Palestinian spokesman. "But there's no big battle. There is shelling but nothing special."

Observers saw two possible explanations for the contradiction:

• Christian leaders could be exaggerating the battle deliberately to reflect their determination to retake leftist-held towns that by tradition are part of the 800-square-mile Christian heartland.

• Palestinians could be playing down the fighting to prepare the way for a negotiated settlement that would call for a guerrilla pullback and creation of a buffer zone occupied by Arab League peace-keeping forces.

Mexicans Reject Claims in U.S. on Communist Drift

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 16 (AP).—President Luis Echeverria and other Mexican leaders have rejected an accusation by 76 U.S. congressmen that Mexico is going Communist and will create a "cactus curtain" along the Rio Grande.

"There is no curtain which in any way hides our reality, either from within or from without," Mr. Echeverria said in reaction to the accusation, which the congressmen made in a letter to President Ford.

The letter, dated Tuesday, was published in today's editions of The New York Times and The Washington Post as part of a full-page advertisement. The advertisement asked for contributions to an anti-Communist education effort.

Mr. Echeverria said he congressmen were "very far from the truth and profoundly mistaken."

A group of 58 Mexican congressmen published a statement saying Mexico was one of the few countries in Latin America with political stability and a democratic tradition. Some said the U.S. letter represented interference in the domestic affairs of Mexico.

6-Billion Payoff Alleged

...anaka and 3 Others Indicted ...t the Lockheed Bribery Case

From Wire Dispatches

...OKYO, Aug. 16.—Kakuei Ta..., the former premier of Ja... was charged with bribery to... for allegedly accepting $1.6 ...on to arrange the purchase ...ockheed aircraft by Japan's ...est airline.

...ree other men, all Japanese ...ess executives, were also in...d for bribery in what is rap... becoming the most wide...ad case of official corruption ...apanese history.

...r. Tanaka was arrested July ...n charges of violating foreign ...ency control regulations and ... been held since then while ...orities pressed their investi...n.

...e Tokyo District Prosecutor's ...ce said he also was indicted ...harges of violating the for...exchange and foreign trade ...control law, but the indictment on a charge of bribery "for specific purpose" brings a heavier count against him providing for a possible sentence of five years in prison.

Officials said it is now up to the district court to determine whether he gets bail and when further action will be taken.

Mr. Tanaka served as premier from July, 1972, to December, 1974. He resigned in the midst of controversy over the mixing of big money and politics and allegations about how he had amassed his wealth.

At the time of his arrest, Mr. Tanaka was accused of receiving 500 million yen ($1.6 million) in Lockheed money from officials of the Marubeni Corp., one of Japan's major trading firms and Lockheed's former agent here.

Lockheed officials testified in Washington early this year that the aircraft manufacturer spent more than $12 million in Japan to influence the sale of its planes. At least $2 million was said to have been in the form of questionable payments or bribes.

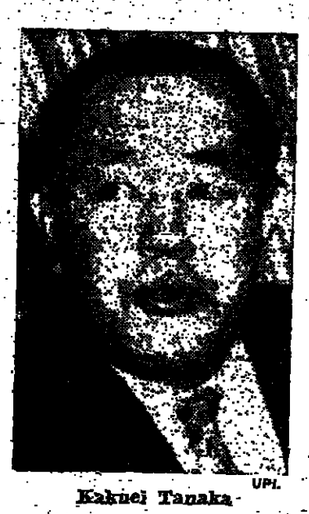
Premier Takeo Miki has pledged that a thorough probe will be carried out. The scandal has brought the ruling Liberal Democratic party under heavy fire. Mr. Tanaka, 58, resigned as head of the largest faction within the party at the time of his arrest.

Also indicted today were three former Marubeni officials on charges of bribing Mr. Tanaka. They were Hiro Hiyama, former chairman of the company, and Toshiharu Okubo and Hiroshi Itoh, former managing directors. They, too, had been arrested earlier.

The indictment charged that Mr. Tanaka had received Lockheed money on four occasions between Aug. 10, 1973, and March 1, 1974. The charge of bribery "for specific purpose" meant, officials said, that it involved promises to grant favors in return. Also involved, they added, was Mr. Tanaka's post as premier, which put him in a position to exercise influence because he was responsible for carrying out cabinet decisions.

The indictment alleged that Mr. Tanaka's assistance was sought in the effort to sell Lockheed TriStar aircraft to Japan's All Nippon Airways. The airline decided to purchase such aircraft in the fall of 1972.

• Lockheed probe in Italy is stalled by holidays. Page 2.



UPI.

Kakuei Tanaka

Opposition Boycotts Vote

India's Parliament Extends Special Powers of Detention

From Wire Dispatches

NEW DELHI, Aug. 16.—Parliament today extended for another year the power of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government to hold political prisoners without charges.

The bill replaces a presidential order handed down in June which extended the Internal Security Act.

Parliamentary passage of the amendment was never in doubt. Mrs. Gandhi's Congress party controls both legislative houses with two-thirds majorities. Four non-Communist opposition parties are boycotting the current session to protest Mrs. Gandhi's policies.

Since the Prime Minister proclaimed a national emergency and suspended most civil rights 14 months ago, the Internal Security Act has been the government's main weapon for holding political opponents without trial or charges.

The government has never disclosed the number of persons detained under the act, but the opposition claims that more than 100,000 have been arrested since the emergency and that tens of thousands remain in jail.

Some Released

Home Minister Brahamanands Reddy told the lower house today that "about 30 per cent of the detainees had been released, with another 10 per cent paroled." He said the extension of the government's detention powers, which have been ruled immune from court challenge, was necessary to counter continuing activity at home and abroad against Mrs. Gandhi's rule.

Yesterday, India observed the 29th anniversary of independence from the British in a subdued but tension-free atmosphere.

Mrs. Gandhi addressed a gathering on a vast polo field in the old city. In a broadcast speech, she said India was "never so strong" as it is today.

Last August, the occasion was marked by tension, not only because of the emergency she clamped on the nation, but also because of the coup in neighboring Bangladesh.

Mrs. Gandhi yesterday spoke of the "tremendous all-around progress" made by the country after the launching of a new economic program.

"The nation is marching ahead," she said. "After many years, programs for the weaker sections are being successfully implemented although the pace may not be as fast as we would like it to be."

In reference to foreign criticism, Mrs. Gandhi said: "I want to say only one thing to those who criticize us. The more they criticise us and attempt to weaken us, the greater will be our strength and determination to follow our chosen path."

Bonn and Bern Accuse Three In Sales of Secret Arms Data

From Wire Dispatches

BONN, Aug. 16.—West German and Swiss police announced today that each had arrested spies selling military secrets.

The West German federal prosecutor said two men were arrested recently for allegedly trying to sell the blueprints of the new swing-wing Tornado fighter plane to "an Eastern intelligence agency." Unofficial sources said the phrase referred to the Soviet Union.

In Bern, the government announced the arrest of Brig. Jean-Louis Jeanmaire, 66, who retired eight months ago as commander of air defense forces, for allegedly supplying military information and documents to "members of the Soviet Embassy in Bern." Government officials said Brig. Jeanmaire is the highest-ranking Swiss officer ever alleged to have been a spy.

The Swiss Army's Air Raid Protection Corps is a noncombat force of 25,000 militiamen who are organized to cooperate with civil defense workers following air raids and peacetime disasters.

The decision to name both the arrested man and the foreign government for whom he allegedly spied indicated the seriousness with which Bern views the case, government sources said.

Brig. Jeanmaire became commander of the air defense forces in 1969, holding that position for six years until retirement.

In his position, he was familiar with Switzerland's intricate defense system, which relies on thousands of shelters and other underground installations and is rated by experts as possibly the world's tightest network of its kind.

West German police arrested Valerian Kuzniak, a 32-year-old Belgian, as he was handing a suitcase full of documents on the Tornado to a buyer, the federal prosecutor said.

Mr. Kuzniak wanted 30 million marks ($7.9 million) for the secrets but the "Eastern trading company" with which he dealt offered only 7.5 million marks ($2.96 million), the prosecutor said.

The police arrested Mr. Kuzniak July 29 and his alleged ac...

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



UPI.

Jean-Louis Jeanmaire, former Swiss Army officer.

French Population Up

PARIS, Aug. 16 (Reuters).—The population of France grew by almost 2 million in the first half of the decade and now totals 52,655,802, the Interior Ministry announced.

D-Mark Rises Against Dollar

LONDON, Aug. 16 (IHT).—Predictions on currency exchanges that West Germany would revalue its currency during the weekend failed to materialize and the deutsche mark rose today to a 13-month high against the dollar.

The mark rose to 2.5285 to the dollar in inter-bank trading from 2.5305 Friday. Story Page 7.

South Africa Arrests 2 More Leaders

Police Attack 700 Marchers in Cape Town

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 16 (Reuters).—Riot police charged a procession of 700 colored (mixed-race) students today in a busy shopping center, clubbing some to the ground.

The trouble erupted when students from the University of Western Cape and Bellville Training College paraded around a magistrate's court where 10 students were appearing on charges of public violence and arson.

The police chased and clubbed the students when they ignored warnings to disperse.

Durban Arrest

In the latest arrests following disturbances in South Africa, police detained an organizer for a black women's rights movement and a colored divinity student. Unconfirmed reports said that two other divinity students also had been detained.

Jennie Noel, a colored official of the Black Women's Federation, was detained by security officers who went to her Durban home this morning, her mother said.

She had been charged with trespass on Friday after addressing a protest meeting of students at a local Indian college.

In Cape Town, Pieter Geldenbloem, a colored senior divinity student in the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Sending Kerk, was detained yesterday morning before he was due to deliver a test sermon in church. The waiting congregation was told of his detention.

Mr. Geldenbloem has been active in the students' representative council of the colored University of the Western Cape.

Maj. Gen. Mike Geldenhuys, head of the security police, declined to comment on the latest detentions.

Earlier unconfirmed reports said that between 20 and 50 leading figures, mostly blacks, had been arrested in the wake of the rioting in African townships in many parts of the country.

The townships were reported quiet today.

More than 100 blacks have been arrested on charges including murder, arson, theft and assault, police said.

The Cape Town rioting started with demonstrations by students in sympathy with the students of Johannesburg's Soweto Township, where violence erupted in June and has continued sporadically.

...ajor Tremors ...rike China and ...he Philippines

...OLDEN, Colo., Aug. 16 (Reu...).—Major earthquakes struck ...hwest China and the south... Philippines today, U.S. geol...ts reported.

...ey said that the shocks oc...ed within about two hours of ... other and were strong ...gh to cause damage in popu...d regions. No damage was re...ed immediately from either ...ntry.

...he bigger of the quakes had ...epicenter in the Moro Gulf ... the west coast of Mindanao in ... southern Philippines. Offi...s of the U.S. Geological Sur... said it registered 8 on the ...ter scale.

...he Philippines quake struck ...11 GMT, two hours and four ...utes after a quake measuring ... on the Richter scale struck ... area southwest of Peking. The ...nese city of Tangshan was ...stated last month by an ...thquake that registered 8.2 on ... scale and left thousands ...d.

...he new quake struck just a ... after Chinese officials had ...thorized the 6 million resi...ts of Peking to return to ...ir homes, saying that the ...ger of new quakes was over. ...n the Richter scale, every in...ase of a number, for ex...ple from magnitude 5.5 to 6.5, ...ans the increase in ground ...tion is 10 times greater. Some ...erts say the amount of energy ...eased may be 30 times more.

News Analysis

Sadat's Policies Bringing Prosperity, Even Luxury, But Not Happiness to Egypt

By Eric Pace

CAIRO, Aug. 16 (NYT).—In trilling voices, the Egyptian bridesmaids gave the quavering Arab cry known as the "zaghrouta" as a sumptuous wedding procession wound through a Cairo hotel recently.

Yet the cries, the fine gowns, the costly perfumes, the elegant bridal couple, even the hired belly dancer leading the parade, failed to gladden the heart of a merchant whose little shop has stood nearby for decades.

"These new rich," he muttered to an old acquaintance, "when they get themselves more money, they go out and get a new bride."

Luxury and prosperity have blossomed in many forms in and around Cairo under the tolerant rule of President Anwar Sadat, who took office in 1970.

But a former Cairo resident returning here for the first time since the austere era of Mr. Sadat's predecessor, Gamal Abdel Nasser, finds that many are deriving surprisingly little pleasure from these new good things of life.

That is partly because poverty and envy are widespread in this metropolis of more than 8 million. It is partly because many new luxury articles here grow dilapidated or break down. It is partly because of overcrowding as the city's populace has swollen in recent years, partly because of painful inflation and partly because some residents reject what they see as godless worldliness.

Boom City

This shortage of joy, these somber crosscurrents, are a source of special concern to some reflective Arabs now that the Lebanese civil war has shown how large-scale violence can erupt from social and economic tensions in an Arab country.

"Cairo is a sort of boom city, but in a limited way; it has islands of affluence in an ocean of misery," a traveler was told by Clovis Maksoud, a prominent Lebanese editor and former Arab League official, who was visiting here.

"This can be very satisfying for a few who are class climbers," Mr. Maksoud said. "But in the long run it presents the danger of accentuating social and economic divisions. In Beirut, we have experienced what can happen when a veneer of affluence covers a volcano of social ferment."

Mr. Maksoud was staying at the modern Shepheard's Hotel beside the Nile. An earlier Shepheard's was burned in 1952 by Cairo rioters, spurred on by the ultra-conservative Moslem Brotherhood, who attacked the posh gathering places of foreigners and the Egyptian rich.

Now, after years of drabness during the Nasser era, parts of Cairo have again acquired a certain swank, thanks largely to government policies of encouraging private enterprise and easing import restrictions. These policies have spawned fancy weddings and other forms of conspicuous consumption by the rich and a variety of modest pleasures for lesser consumers.

New Sedans

Hundreds of recently imported Mercedes-Benz sedans cruise Cairo's boulevards, although many of them have had their distinctive hood ornaments filched by the envious poor.

The courtyard of the Immobilia, a dusty old office building, is now adorned by a gleaming, Western-style hamburger stand that serves imported ketchup, a prized rarity here a decade ago. The stand also has an espresso coffee machine but it has been out of order for days.

One of the elderly cargo-bearing feluccas sailing the Nile where it flows through Cairo is now gaily decorated with cardboard boxes that once contained imported whisky, a target for the indignation of Islamic traditionalists.

To be sure, many of the worries, complaints and tensions that a traveler finds in Cairo are not new. The perennial anxiety about worms in the cotton crop continues this summer and a new generation of Western diplomats speaks in excited tones about an old problem: Egypt's huge debts.

Mr. Sadat has lately been denouncing the excitable Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi as a "lunatic"—in rather the same way that President Nasser, a decade ago, denounced Jordan's King Hussein as a "dwarf."

Now, as in the past, residents still make war on the flies, using the excellent, locally made plastic swatters. And the press still complains about rats. The Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram asserted last month that rats were swarming even in the control tower of the Cairo airport.

Yet the pressures are new or mounting. In years gone by, jokers used to claim that wily Cairenes, encountering a naive peasant on a city bus, would sit down and try to sell him the bus.

But there is less room for such pastimes these days because Cairo's exotic collection of buses —from India and points west— has become so crowded that fistfights break out over empty seats.

The new cars have clogged Cairo's avenues with unprecedented traffic jams, and pedestrians and drivers exchange insults that seem more heated than in years gone by.

The sum total of grumpiness in the air is also increased by the relative freedom that Mr. Sadat has given to the Cairo newspapers. This has led to an outpouring of criticism of some government activities, although not of Mr. Sadat himself.

The mass circulation Cairo newspaper Al Akhbar recently even denounced the venerable Ministry of Religious Endowments as having misspent its funds to "put up luxury buildings for summer vacationers."

Despite government subsidies that hold down the prices of key commodities, Egypt has been hard hit by inflation. Estimates of the annual rate have been as high as 40 per cent this year and the cost of certain items, including some fairly routine works of art, has gone up much faster.

A government-arranged pilgrimage to the sacred Islamic sites in Saudi Arabia this year has risen to almost $1,900 first class and more than $1 second class. This is a painful high sum, far larger than in past and has already led to need ed complaints.

Understandably, the government makes confident soothing statements that are largely meant to ease anxiety and tensions within society.

Investigatory Unit Selected

Italy Lockheed Probe Stalled, First by Voting, Now Holidays

By Steven V. Roberts

ROME, Aug. 16 (NYT).—On its cover last week, the magazine Il Settimanale ran this headline: "Japan: The Ex-Prime Minister in Jail—Italy: The Antelope Running Free."

"Antelope" was the code word used by the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. to designate a top Italian official said to have been bribed by the company to buy its airplanes. The headline indicates how that scandal has drifted out of sight here.

Before the national elections in June, the Lockheed affair made front-page news every day but in the last seven weeks it has hardly been mentioned. "The public is tired of this cover-up," Settimanale said. "What are we waiting for to bring everything out in the open?"

Last week the government named a parliamentary commission to investigate the charges of bribery and corruption. But, with the August holidays, no action is likely for at least another month.

"The whole thing has always been a political football, rather than a serious attempt to get at the basic matter," said a knowledgeable Western diplomat. "That's one reason why reform is so difficult in Italy. Even the press doesn't carry through on things."

Lockheed first admitted paying bribes to foreign politicians almost a year ago. In the following months, several Italian lawyers and consultants were identified as middle men in the transactions, and left the country. Two former defense ministers were implicated, but no firm evidence was ever produced. A letter from a Lockheed official indicated that someone known as "Antelope Cobbler" was receiving payoffs, but "Antelope Cobbler" remained unidentified.

U.S. Sent a Codebook

In April, the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations sent some documents to investigators here. One was a codebook identifying "Antelope Cobbler" as "Italian Prime Minister," and a political storm broke.

Between 1968 and 1970, when the sale of 14 Lockheed transport planes was being negotiated, Italy had three premiers—Giovanni Leone, who is now President, Aldo Moro, who was premier again last April, and Mariano Rumor.

All were leading members of the ruling Christian Democratic party, and the scandal became a major campaign issue, particularly for the Communists. A team of investigators was sent to Washington. Suspicion centered on Mr. Rumor, who demanded the right to reply publicly.

Then came the elections, and silence. When the new Premier, Giulio Andreotti, named his Cabinet, he omitted Mr. Moro and Mr. Rumor.

The new chairman of the investigating committee here, Sen. Nino Martinazzoli, is a 45-year-old lawyer from the liberal wing of the Christian Democrats. In an interview, he said that he opposed a "witch-hunt" but wanted to conduct a balanced investigation.

Look for the Truth'

"It's too easy to use a guillotine," he said. "In America, several careers have been completely destroyed by investigations and I hope to avoid anything like that. But we will look for the truth, because the people want it. We don't want people to lose faith in us any longer."

Before the election, the senator said, the Lockheed affair was clearly a political issue. "There were those who were very afraid of what might be revealed, and those who wanted to find something that was not there," he asserted.

Sen. Martinazzoli was asked to take his new job by Benigno Zaccagnini, the secretary of the Christian Democratic party. Accordingly, he was asked, how could he keep the investigation free of political influence now?

"I hope to be in a position to act freely and impartially," said the senator from the northern city of Brescia. His 20-member commission includes 7 Communists, he noted, 3 more than before the election.

The committee is a quasi-judicial body that evaluates all charges against legislators and ministers. When the investigation is completed, the panel can forward its findings to the Supreme Court for action or declare that the evidence does not warrant prosecution.

3 Are Arrested By Bonn, Bern

(Continued from Page 1)

complice, 36-year-old West German Manfred Knuefelmann, a week later. Mr. Knuefelmann is an electronics technician, the prosecutor said.

Coincidentally, on the day of Mr. Kuzniak's arrest, the West German, British and Italian governments gave the go-ahead to serial production of the Tornado, which is designed to penetrate enemy defenses at very low altitudes.

$19 Million Each

Britain will buy 385 Tornados, West Germany, 324, and Italy, 100. Each plane, fully equipped, will cost about 48 million marks ($19 million).

The Tornado is built to fly at twice the speed of sound at high altitudes and at just about the speed of sound at tree-top level. Using its own radar, the plane is expected to be able to cut under enemy radar and anti-aircraft screens.

The United States is not considered a potential customer.

The West German announcement followed a report of the arrests by the Hamburg newspaper Die Welt yesterday.

The newspaper said that plans for the entire construction program of the Tornado had been offered for sale both to the KGB, the Soviet secret service, and to a Czechoslovak arms firm.

The plans had been stolen from the computer center of the West German firm of Messerschmitt - Boelkow - Blohm, based near Munich, the paper said.

Die Welt said the Belgian arrested was "an internationally known arms dealer."

Ousted Thai Aide Makes Surprise Trip to Bangkok

BANGKOK, Aug. 16 (Reuters).—Field Marshal Praphas Charusathien, the No. 2 man in the military government that was ousted three years ago, has returned to Thailand, Seni Pramoj said today.

His return was a surprise to the Thai government and is likely to spark leftist protests. Mr. Seni said that the former deputy premier arrived last night on a flight from Taipei and was driven from the airport to an unknown destination.

He fled in October, 1973, when a student-led uprising brought down the government of Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn.

Thailand has since adopted a democratic system of government and two general elections have been held. The present government is composed of a rightist coalition elected in April.

Marshal Thanom also returned unexpectedly in December, 1974, but demonstrations against his presence led the government to send him into exile again.

Strike at France-Soir

PARIS, Aug. 16 (Reuters).—Journalists at the mass-circulation newspaper France-Soir went on strike today over plans to sell half of the company's shares to the publisher of Le Figaro.

Political Talks By Two Koreas Urged by Park

SEOUL, Aug. 16 (NYT).—President Chung Hee Park called yesterday for renewed political negotiations between South and North Korea to discuss the question of territorial division that has affected the country for more than three decades.

In a major speech for commemoration of Korea's 31st Liberation Day following Japanese colonial rule, Mr. Park declared that peaceful coexistence with the North remained a key policy of his government.

At the same time, the President implied that any alternative to coexistence was war. In the event of another act of aggression, he said, it would mean a "disruption of the North's activities in all fields—political, economic and social."

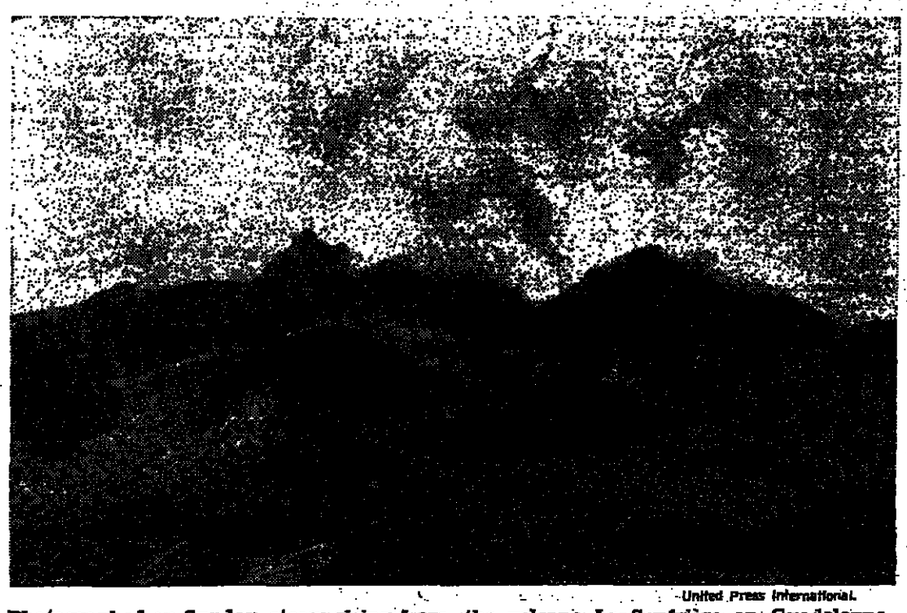
Basically, however, his statement echoed one he made six years ago, inviting the North to join in a peaceful competition between differing ideologies.

His speech also emphasized recent rising tension at the Demilitarized Zone.

6. Somebody's birthday.

(A good reason to call home.)

"An international call is the next best thing to being there.

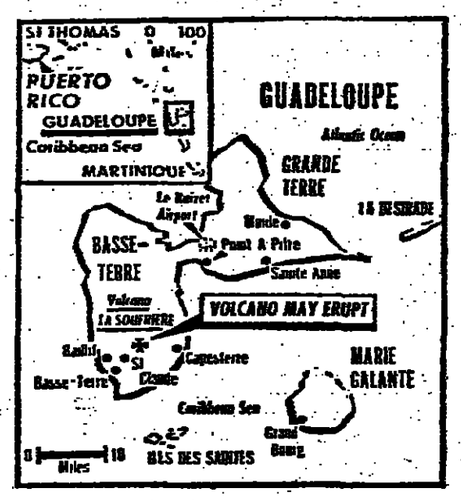


United Press International.

Photographed on Sunday, steam rising from the volcano La Soufrière on Guadeloupe.

Delay Expected

Guadeloupe Revises Eruption Prediction



POINTE-A-PITRE, Guadeloupe, Aug. 16 (AP).—The predicted big eruption of the Soufrière volcano may not occur for a week or more, a French scientist monitoring it reported today.

With almost 70,000 residents cleared from the danger area on the southwest corner of this French Caribbean island, experts hedged on the imminence of the eruption, saying that their warning yesterday that the Soufrière could erupt within 10 or 12 hours was issued in the interest of speeding the evacuation.

"All we can say now is that the eruption is inevitable," said Alain Brousse, a Paris University scientist leading the team of volcano experts. "We've reached the point of no return. We're moving toward a major eruption in terms of intensity and volume."

Dr. Brousse, speaking by telephone from a ship to the French state radio, said the eruption was expected to be "monstrous."

"Measures have been taken," he said, "so that there won't be any human consequences, only material ones. It's impossible to say when it will happen but I think that 8 to 15 days from now we'll see some very grave events."

La Soufrière, French for the sulphur mine, last erupted in 1956, but there was no lava flow and no one was injured.

On July 8, a crack opened 1,500 feet below the cone and began belching gas, steam, ash, stones and mud. The activity intensified Thursday and 30,000 persons living nearby were ordered to leave. Yesterday the team of 12 volcanologists keeping a close watch on the situation reported the presence in the vapor of ash from much deeper in the earth, indicating an eruption was imminent.

Evacuation of the rest of the 10-square-kilometer danger zone was ordered. Police reported that about 50 persons remained. They were required to sign papers saying they recognized the danger and were remaining at their own risk.

The narrow, two-lane highway running north to Pointe-à-Pitre was jammed with cars and buses loaded with fleeing families and as many of their possessions as they could pile on their vehicles.

Three ships took 6,000 persons from the town of Basse-Terre, which is six miles from the peak of the Soufrière, to Pointe-à-Pitre. Schools were opened in this city to house the evacuees.

Guadeloupe, which became an overseas department of France in 1947, consists of two main islands and five smaller islands.

The total population is more than 200,000. The largest towns are Pointe-à-Pitre, the main port, with 26,000 inhabitants, and Basse-Terre, the seat of government, with 12,000.

Discussing the volcano, experts said that, under the best circumstances, a dome could form at the summit of the Soufrière's crater and block the flow of lava, eliminating any damage.

But this was regarded as unlikely in comparison with three other possibilities. The first involved formation of an immense cloud of volcanic dust which would burn everything it touched on falling to earth. The prevailing winds in the area would normally push such a cloud from the Soufrière toward the sea.

The second possibility was expulsion of molten rock through several fissures in the flanks of the volcano rather than through the crater. In this case damage would also be limited.

The third possibility would be a flow of molten lava toward the sea, creating a vapor mass of such strength that a tidal wave could develop.

Today some scientists were attempting to collect samples of the volcanic dust rising from openings on the volcano's flanks while others flew over it in a helicopter.

For Project Ozma-2 Scientists

Exciting Failures Spice of Space-Life Search

By Carla Hall

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Aug. 16 (WP).—In 1967, at the Mullard Radio Astronomy Observatory in England, astronomers Anthony Hewish and Jocelyn Bell were looking at "radio stars" when their telescope charts began registering short pulses of radio signals from an unknown source. They quickly dubbed them "LGM" (little green men).

The signals vanished but they returned some weeks later. When the signals began to return at regular intervals, the Hewish-Bell team realized that they were brief but regular pulses of radio waves from some stellar source, such as a pulsar, not from artificial radiation sent out by intelligent beings.

The team gave up on the idea that they had found the often dreamed of, never proven, life in space.

Benjamin Zuckerman and Patrick Palmer were graduate students at Harvard University then and the idea of extraterrestrial intelligence intrigued them.

By 1971, armed with Harvard doctorates, tenure, and credit for the joint discovery of the first organic molecule in space (formaldehyde), they were ready to seek an answer to the question themselves.

Adventurous Search

The little green men were out there somewhere—and, in any case, the search seemed more adventurous than the molecules. So Project Ozma-2 was born, a part-time inquiry for both. Its funds were small—$10,000 compared to the $1 billion spent on Viking—and its results were not destined to be major. But the two scientists began looking to the stars, hoping their radio telescopes would tune in civilizations.

"It was pretty exciting when we first tuned up our telescopes," Mr. Zuckerman remembered, "and sat back waiting for the data to come in." One-hundred-fifty stars were beamed in on, then they were up to 250, then 350. . .

Finally, 659 stars. They have not yet discovered little green men. But if they should. . .

"It would be an absolute turning point in history," Mr. Palmer said.

Even if the discovery is made by others, it would have repercussions on Project Ozma. "It would be great if the Viking project reveals life on Mars," Mr. Palmer said. "If it does, it will probably mean more money for some Ozma research."

Ozma-2, which is named after a similar search, Ozma-1, by Cornell University astronomer Frank Drake, entails looking at stars that have similar characteristics to the earth's sun on the possibility that those stars would be able to nurture planetary systems, which in turn could produce technical civilizations, the same way the earth's sun does.

Such civilizations could conceivably transmit radio signals and radio telescopes could tune into the right frequency and pick them up. But what frequency? Mr. Palmer and Mr. Zuckerman guessed the frequency of hydrogen. ("It's the most abundant molecule in space.")

"We're not that disappointed by the outcome," Mr. Palmer said, "because we didn't expect that much to begin with. The real surprise is that we didn't expect it to be so much work."

There have been moments of excitement. "The first time we saw strange signals show up on the graph, we sat around and congratulated ourselves," Mr. Palmer said. "But somehow I knew that couldn't be it." It wasn't.

10 Times Larger

Then, in January, 1974, they thought they had what they were looking for. In order for a spike on the broad-band curve graph to be an artificial sign of intelligence, it would have to be at least three times the height of the normal noise (or static) spikes. The spike they saw on a graph was 10 times larger.

"For a while, I thought, 'Oh, my God, this is it!'" Mr. Palmer said. "Then I noticed a similar spike going in the opposite direction on the graph. Well, that's impossible. It only means there's something wrong with the telescope correlator. So we looked at the star again, and didn't find anything. We looked at it 24 times."

Their colleagues at the National Radio Astronomy Observatory here, where they run computer programs on the Ozma data, give the two astronomers much credit for what they are doing, but few regard the Ozma undertaking with envy. A scientist explained, "Zuckerman and Palmer are good scientists doing a good experiment. But I certainly wouldn't have the patience to go on with it."

Turkey to Try 2 In Airport Raid

ISTANBUL, Aug. 16 (AP).—Two Palestinian guerrillas accused of killing four persons and wounding at least two dozen others at Yesilkoy Airport last week were ordered today to stand trial. The prosecutor said he would seek the death penalty.

Mohammed Rashid and Mahdi Mohammed will be brought before the court "in about two days," the prosecutor said.

The two are charged with exploding bombs and firing at a line of passengers waiting to board an El Al plane here Wednesday.

Italian Prison Protests

ROME, Aug. 16 (AP).—Convicts rebelled in three penitentiaries yesterday because a prison reform bill, enacted a year ago, has not been fully implemented. The prisons are in Turin, Naples and Nuoro, Sardinia.

Oil Shortage Strikes Istanbul by Surprise

ISTANBUL, Aug. 16 (AP).—Hundreds of private cars and taxis lined up at gasoline stations today and commuters scrambled for a lift after a surprise oil shortage struck Istanbul during the weekend.

Officials explained that the shortage was caused by a mechanical breakdown at the Ipras refinery, owned by Turkey's National Petroleum Co. Officials said it would be two or three days before the plant resumes operation.

And Causing Unrest in Poland

Time Wasted Waiting in Lin Is Plaguing Communist Bl

By Malcolm W. Browne

WARSAW, Aug. 16 (NYT).—"If there is ever a revolution against Communism," a Pole remarked with annoyance, "it will be started by someone who had to stand in line too long."

He himself had been waiting a half-hour, in a line that snaked all the way across Warsaw's picturesque Old Town Square, to buy a 5-zloty, or 15-cent, ice-cream cone.

No one buying ice cream in Old Town Square on a Sunday afternoon has anything pressing on his mind, and in any case, there are diversions such as an exhibit of amateur painting and an itinerant Hungarian band playing a jolly czardas.

But on weekdays it is another matter, and time wasted in lines is contributing to serious political unrest in Poland.

Most women in Communist countries have jobs, whether they have families or not, and shopping is a major problem. It becomes acute when a woman, or her husband, must spend two or three hours a day waiting in lines to buy meat or sugar. That has been the situation in Poland for the last few months.

The burden of waiting in ubiquitous and interminable lines for everything in the Communist world is something to which people have grudgingly become accustomed. (An exception, perhaps, is Yugoslavia, where it is normal to fight and squeeze through a crowd to get ahead of everyone else.)

In a bread store in the Soviet Union, one may first wait in line to see the bread and various price tags, a second line to buy a receipt entitling one to the loaf, a third line to present the receipt and receive the bread and perhaps a fourth line to have it wrapped.

Enrolling a child in school, applying for an apartment, job or pension, getting a driver's license or even getting a tooth fixed are matters that require many weeks of standing or sitting in lines.

Free Treatment

Medical treatment is free, but to get a cut finger bandaged involves even more lines than buying bread as papers are checked, administrators decide which clinics must be visited in what order, and so on.

After waiting for several hours in any line, a would-be supplicant frequently finds that closing time —either for lunch or for the day— has come. The door is slammed, and the only alternative to missing out is to come again another day.

For some persons, there are ways around the lines.

"I have to do it the hard way," a Romanian remarked, "because I am not a party official and have no special right to skip the lines. But when I need to see the doctor I find a carton of American cigarettes under the table gets me in to see him very fast."

In European Communist countries, a newly married couple must generally wait from 5 to 10 years to get an apartment of their own. They live with in-laws even after having children. Family arguments are continuous and the divorce rate is staggering. In Poland, despite a crash program to build apartments, the situation is as bad or worse than in any other Communist country.

But even apartments can be had. In Prague, for instance, $20,000 in currency under the table will put a couple at the head of the line for a good apartment, which still must be paid for, of course. There are similar shortcuts to apartments throughout the Eastern bloc, but they all require large amounts of money that is hard to come by in legal ways.

In Poland, problems have become acute. Only part of the delays result from real shortages.

Meat is apparently scarce because farmers, even after a new price adjustment, still are not getting the prices they feel they need. So they respond by producing

"Under Communism," an European said, "everyone h have a job. But there is no quirement to work."

The current sugar shortag the other hand, is appare more the result of hoardin inefficient distribution the real shortage. Sugar is now s sold loose from the sack r than packaged.

Poland grows sugar beets, normally produces enough for an exportable surplus. T is no reason to believe that sugar crop during the last has been bad. And yet pe spend hours in lines each to buy enough sugar to get

"Lines and hardship are able in times of real crisis, East European said. "After war, when Europe was in r it seemed normal to wait in for an egg. But to have b through such nonsense toda years later, while the We working without interruptio simply relaxing, well, it something about the system.

Anti-Titoists In Belgium Are Fearful

BRUSSELS, Aug. 16 (NY A series of murders, threats kidnappings has created a clir of fear and suspicions in small community of anti-exiles here.

The discovery of the third fourth Yugoslav murder vic in 18 months here last week ha most East European émigrés the authorities to suspect the violence is possibly linke an attempt by Yugoslavia eradicate potential enemies. Titoist policies that could pardize an orderly transi after he dies.

All the victims living here l been either royalist Ser or anti-Tito Communists. most prominent was Vlad Dabcevic, who had been a h ranking member of the Tito ernment but was event jailed in Yugoslavia for Soviet tendencies. Following escape, he lived here until mysterious disappearance August in Romania, and his cent trial in Belgrade when was sentenced to a long pr term for conspiring against government.

The targets last week Miodrag Boskovic, a long-resident here who combined role of antique dealer and keeper with that of Ser royalist activist; and Uros B cevic, a young Yugoslav who linked to the murder of bodyguard of Alain Delon, French film star, several y ago. The Belgian police are rently following various leads are without hard clues.

They are unsure whether main target was Mr. Bosk for political reasons or Mr. M cevic who confessed to hav hired a killer to murder Delon's bodyguard, but was n insane and the alleged murd was freed.

Mr. Boskovic was the sec person connected with an ex Serbian royalist publicat Serbia Resurrected, to have b shot to death. The editor, P Valic, was also slain in M last year. Another Serb restaurateur who had fought Draja Mihailovitch, an anti-T leader in World War II, was killed in March of last year. one case another exile came ward and said the Yugos secret police had sought to rec him to commit the murder. these murders have not b solved.

The families of the victims other exiles are almost unanim in the belief that these acts w engineered by the Yugoslav sec police and fear more attacks reprisals.

Israeli Grocers Start 3-Day Strike

TEL AVIV, Aug. 16 (AP).—About 8,000 grocery stores throughout Israel went on strike today, protesting a new tax law that forces them to keep business accounts.

The grocers, who will strike for three days, object to a value-added tax that started last month. The tax requires all businesses to keep records of every transaction. With their neighborhood grocery shops closed, Israelis crowded into supermarket chain stores to stock up on food. Police were called to keep order in some supermarkets.

Meanwhile, the government announced that retail prices had risen by 5 per cent last month in Israel, where inflation had been running at about 30 per cent annually.

Canada Ends Issuanc Of Non-Jewish Paper

OTTAWA, Aug. 16 (UPI).—Canada has canceled as "inappropriate" its policy of certifying that Canadians traveling to Saudi Arabia are not Jewish.

A Department of External Affairs spokesman announced the this practice under which the Hi Commission in London perform the certification had been ordered stopped because it gave the appearance of Canadian support for the Arab boycott of Jews and Jewish-owned companies. T spokesman said that at no po had the High Commission issu certificates of non-Jewishness its own. It had only acted as notary certifying documents would-be travelers brought with them.

Reagan, 4 Moderates

ord Said to Trim List n Running Mate to 5

By Jules Witcover

ANSAS CITY, Aug. 16 (WP). he belief is growing within the campaign that the President narrowed his long list of Rean vice-presidential pros- to about five individuals, of them considered middle-he-road party figures.

he list, according to sources in the campaign, is said to ude Sen. Howard Baker jr. of nessee, Secretary of the Trea- William Simon, former dep- Attorney General William kelshaus, Ambassador to Bri- Anne Armstrong and Mr. 's challenger for the presi- tial nomination, Ronald Rea-

s pressures continued on Mr.

n. Buckley efuses to nter Race

ANSAS CITY, Aug. 16 (AP). n. James Buckley today ruled self out as a candidate for Republican presidential nomion and said he would not pt an invitation to be a ning mate with either Presi- t Ford or Ronald Reagan.

he New York Conservative ublican said he "will support ever is the choice of this vention" for President.

n. Buckley had been pressed some conservatives to enter third candidate and perhaps flock the Republican National vention on the first nominat- ballot. He said he decided o enter the race because re simply was not enough e to mobilize support . . . in effective way."

t request that no one vote me." Sen. Buckley said at ews conference.

Unity Sought

e denied that his purpose in sidering a candidacy was to vent Mr. Ford from winning nomination on the first bal- Instead, he said, he had ed to bring about party unity freeing committed delegates to e as they wish on the second later ballots.

But if one plans to liberate convention it must be done h sufficient organization to effective," he said. "Simply much time has gone by."

e was asked at his news con- ence why he waited so long make up his mind.

For the simple reason that I told people . . . that I would close the door. They asked to give them an opportunity sample the waters," he said.

Draft Movement

ep. Philip Crane, R-Ill., who ounced a draft movement for . Buckley yesterday, said he hed Sen. Buckley had let him rch longer for delegate votes. y one delegate, from New k, had said he would vote Sen. Buckley.

ut, Rep. Crane said, "we were ting a lot of response" from gates in five states—Connec- t, New York, Colorado, Lou- a and Ohio—but did not say much.

resident Ford's campaign nager, Rogers Morton, called . Buckley's decision under- dable and said: "His with- wal means the delegates now e a clear-cut choice between two candidates who have paigned for the nomination."

BBC Replaces Big Ben With Great Tom

LONDON, Aug. 16 (AP).— he chimes of the Big Ben lock, which were the time gnal for the British Broad- asting Corp. World Service, ere replaced yesterday by the ells, of which Great Tom is iggest, at St. Paul's Cathe- ral.

Big Ben stopped chiming ng. 5. Chunks of metal fell rom its 117-year-old clock. he clock in the tower of the louses of Parliament was icking again within hours but echanics said that it would months before all the himes could be repaired.

The BBC had a microphone side the tower to broadcast he quarter-hour chimes to adio listeners.

"We decided that, if we ouldn't have Big Ben, we'd ave the next best thing," a BBC spokesman said. "So, fter getting Great Tom ad- usted—it was nine seconds ast —we installed a micro- hone at St. Paul's."

hais Say Vietnamese ank 2 Fishing Boats

BANGKOK, Aug. 16 (Reuters). At least two Thai fishermen re killed and 33 are missing ter a Vietnamese trawler sank o Thai fishing boats in Viet- mese waters, the police said day.

They said that the incident curred late last week 17 miles f Poulo Wai Island, which is aimed by Vietnam.



Associated Press.

RON AND NANCY, DICK AND CLAIRE—Republican presidential hopeful Ronald Reagan and his running mate-designate Sen. Richard Schweiker and their wives waving to crowds outside the Reagan headquarters in Kansas City.

Potential Kingmaker

Uncommitted GOP Delegate —Profile of a Wanted Man

By Douglas E. Kneeland

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 16 (NYT).—By almost any objective standard, Thomas Tauke is an unlikely kingmaker at the Republican National Convention.

A 25-year-old state representative from a heavily Democratic area in Dubuque, Iowa, he controls no votes except his own and his power base certainly does not extend more than a few rows of corn beyond the Second Congressional District, where he has been the GOP chairman since 1974.

But the continued maneuvering here yesterday, especially in the Convention Rules Committee, by supporters of President Ford and his challenger, Ronald Reagan, the former governor of California, has been aimed particularly at influencing the 100 or so uncommitted delegates. And this confirms that Mr. Tauke and his fellow fence-straddlers hold the balance of power that will determine Wednesday night who carries the *Republican banner this fall* against Jimmy Carter, the Democratic nominee.

While he is only one of the *slowly diminishing number* who could determine the convention's outcome, Mr. Tauke is typical of many of his colleagues who persist in waiting till the final act to speak their minds.

Lonely Role

The only member of Iowa's delegation of 36 who is uncommitted (18 are for Mr. Ford and 17 for Mr. Reagan), he has found, as have others who share his sentiments, that the role of potential kingmaker can be lonely and sometimes unpleasant.

"As the number of days before the convention have decreased, the pressures have increased," Mr. Tauke complained the other day in Dubuque before coming here yesterday for a caucus of the Iowa delegation.

Like others who share his position, the attorney, who never before attended a Republican National Convention, has discovered that decisions of the type he is wrestling with are not made in a vacuum, that they cannot be easily divorced from some practical and personal political considerations at home.

"I suppose the greatest pressure I feel is that the governor of the state [Robert Ray] is a strong Ford backer, that Mary Louis Smith [of Des Moines], who is national chairman, is a strong Ford backer," he said wearily. "I'm on the state central committee, so I'm part of the establishment. I know if I cast a vote that's not for Ford, I'm going to be in some hot water with some leaders in the state and some political alliances I have will not be there—and that's been pointed out to me."

Took Exception

But when James Baker, the President's chief delegate-hunter, included him late last week among 1,135 delegates who were presumably committed to Mr. Ford, Mr. Tauke took vigorous exception.

Calling his inclusion on the Ford list "incredible," he accused the President's aides of "wishful thinking" and avowed that he had not "spoken to them in a week."

Mr. Tauke conceded that local political considerations have been uppermost in his mind from the beginning.

"My first perception," he said, "and I guess that no longer holds, was that, if Reagan was the candidate, I wanted to make sure I didn't vote for him. My district is very liberal, with three colleges, two seminaries and 35 per cent of the families who are United Auto Workers and another 15 per cent who belong to other unions."

But he has since decided from soundings in his predominantly Roman Catholic district, where he is running for re-election to his second term in the state legislature, that Mr. Reagan, who favors a constitutional amendment making abortions illegal except where the life of the mother is at stake, might run stronger in November than Mr. Ford, who believes such laws should be left to the states.

Got Phone Calls

"Obviously, I'd like a candidate who'd run reasonably well," he explained. "I don't expect either candidate to get more than 35 per cent in my district but I want one who gets at least that."

Mr. Tauke has received phone calls from Mr. Reagan and from Elliot Richardson, the secretary of commerce, who Mr. Tauke volunteered would be his first choice for president if he were a candidate.

He said that Mr. Reagan impressed him in a "rather intimate" 40-minute conversation, especially because "he did a very good job of explaining his views and he did not seem rash or extreme."

Mr. Richardson, who called on behalf of Mr. Ford, he said, used "a very low-key approach" as he "urged me to vote for the President."

But neither man converted him, he said.

"If anything, I'm more uncommitted than I was," he said. "If I thought it was clear who had the better chance of winning, I would support that person."



AP.

SENTIMENTAL—One arrival for the GOP convention in Kansas City lets it be known how she feels about President Ford.

13 Drown in France

PARIS, Aug. 16 (Reuters).—Thirteen persons drowned in swimming accidents off the French coast during the weekend, police said today.

Despite Conservative Label

Republican Contenders Differ On Broad Spectrum of Issues

By Philip Shabecoff

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 16 (NYT).—President Ford and Ronald Reagan, the chief combatants at the Republican National Convention, are both conservatives who nevertheless differ sharply on a broad spectrum of issues.

Mr. Ford has sought to position himself as a centrist but in the course of the preconvention campaign moved to the right on issues in his efforts to neutralize his challenger for the Republican presidential nomination.

Mr. Reagan commanded the support of the more militant right-wingers within the Republican party but has modified some of his more controversial positions to broaden the base of his support.

But the differences between the two contenders have not vanished. On some issues these differences are marginal, on others substantial. Some of the wider gaps are to be found in national defense and foreign policy, where Mr. Reagan has made several of his most telling attacks on the President. But disagreements also arise on such matters as abortion, women's rights, energy, economic policy, gun control, the proper role of the federal government and others.

Mr. Reagan has not taken any clear stand on a number of issues. On some, he has contented himself with attacking the policies of Mr. Ford, who, as President, cannot avoid taking a stand on issues in most cases.

Following is a listing of some major issues where there is a degree of difference between the two candidates:

DEFENSE

Mr. Ford has spoken of the United States being "second to none" in military strength, although he and other members of his administration have also been stating of late that the nation is in a position of "rough equivalency" with the Soviet Union. Mr. Ford has boasted of reversing the downward trend of defense spending.

Mr. Reagan has charged that *the government has let the Soviet* Union take the lead in both conventional and nuclear weapons. He has not said how much more *he would spend for defense* or on what he would spend it.

Although Mr. Ford now refers to it as "peace through strength," the policy of détente is essentially unchanged and described by the White House as willingness to negotiate "fair, mutually beneficial agreements with the Soviet Union," to help maintain peace while at the same time resisting "Soviet military adventurism."

Mr. Reagan has asserted that the United States has given up more than it has gained in pursuing détente and has charged that, in improving relations with *the Soviet Union*, the U.S. government has worsened relations with its traditional allies, failed to take advantage of its opening to China and failed to halt Soviet expansionism. Mr. Reagan says that the Soviet Union has taken advantage of the first round of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks to position itself for nuclear superiority and warns against further losses in later talks.

Mr. Reagan has attacked Washington for engaging in negotiations with Panama that would eventually hand over sovereignty of the Canal Zone and control of the canal's operations to the Central American nation.

Mr. Ford has said that the United States would maintain control over the canal into the next century and that any agreement with Panama would assure U.S. access to the canal as well as the right to defend the Canal Zone. But Mr. Ford also said that the United States must negotiate a treaty with Panama to avoid bloodshed. Mr. Reagan contends that the Panama Canal belongs to the United States, purely and simply.

MIDDLE EAST

Both men say that the United States must remain committed to the continued existence of Israel and both favor helping the Arabs and Israelis to reach a long-term settlement. Mr. Reagan, however, has been critical of what he has described as a lack of U.S. leadership in ending the war in Lebanon.

ECONOMIC POLICY

Both Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan regard inflation as the chief *economic problem* and favor a reduction of federal spending, a balanced budget and a transfer of federal resources to state and local governments. Mr. Ford has said he would balance the budget in three years. Mr. Reagan has not presented a specific program.

Mr. Ford is seeking to transfer resources and responsibility for many social and economic programs to the states and localities through revenue-sharing and block grants but believes that revenues should continue to be raised by the federal government. Mr. Reagan wants to turn over many if not most federal programs and tax responsibilities to the states completely.

BUSING

Both candidates have stated their opposition to court-ordered busing as a means of ending school segregation.

ABORTION

Both men oppose abortion on *demand*. Mr. Ford would permit it in certain cases, including conception as a result of rape. Mr. Reagan would permit it only to save a mother's life.

EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

Mr. Ford firmly supports the Equal Rights Amendment, which is designed to end sex discrimination by the action of federal, state or local government. Mr. Reagan opposes the amendment.

GUN CONTROL

Both men oppose gun control in principle. Mr. Ford has proposed registration of handguns in high-crime areas. Mr. Reagan would bar any kind of gun control.

Wyoming Vandals Ruin Nature Trail for Blind

CASPER, Wyo., Aug. 16 (UPI).—Vandals have forced cancellation of this year's outings for the blind on Casper Mountain.

Ed Strube, designer of the Lee McCune Nature Trail for the visually handicapped, said vandals destroyed braille printing on aluminum plates placed along the trail and stole rope used by blind persons to guide themselves along it.

Study Indicates Estrogen Use Does Not Avert Breast Cancer

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (WP).—A new U.S. study challenges claims made for the last 35 years that women can prevent breast cancer by regularly taking estrogen pills.

In a report to be published this week, the authors say their findings "clearly indicate that menopausal estrogen use does not protect against breast cancer."

Moreover, the report seems to *indicate, the drug actually may* cause the disease, but the report refrains from making any real link. The American Cancer Society estimates breast cancer will kill 33,000 U.S. women and be newly detected in 89,000 this year.

While the results "do not by themselves" establish a cause-effect connection, they do make it "a definite possibility," the authors say.

Millions of U.S. women, mostly young and premenopausal, regularly take estrogen in the form of birth-control pills.

The authors say they found no reliable correlation between the duration of estrogen use and the risk of breast cancer.

Breast cancer has a long latency period in which it is difficult to detect.

The Probabilities

During the first 12 years or so after a woman begins to take estrogen pills, the probability that breast cancer will be detected, even if present, is roughly equal to that for nonusers.

But, the study found, 15 or more years after a woman starts on estrogen, the probability that breast cancer will be found is twice normal—no matter how long during those 15 years she takes estrogen.

The *study was a joint project* of the Harvard School of Public Health, the National Cancer Institute and the University of Louisville School of Medicine.

The report—based on thorough follow-ups of 1,891 women for an average of 12 years after they had started to take estrogen—will be published Thursday by the New England Journal of Medicine. A copy was obtained from another source.

Other major findings:

- After 10 years of estrogen use, two factors credited with lowering the risk of breast cancer—having had children and having had an ovary or ovaries surgically removed—are nullified.
- If a woman on estrogen develops a benign breast tumor, the possibility that breast cancer will follow is seven times normal.
- Daily ingestion of estrogen is less hazardous than ingestion every other day. The standard, recommended regimen is ingestion each day for three weeks and no pills in the fourth week.
- The dose given most of the women in the *study, 0.3 milli*grams, was less risky than large doses. In the United States, the dose most often prescribed is 1.25 mg.; in some other countries it is 2.5 mg.

The number of women in the study who normally would be expected to develop breast cancer was 39.1—but 49, or 25 per cent more, developed it. Because the numbers are small, however, they could be misleading. For that reason, the report assigns only "borderline" statistical significance to the difference between expected and actual victims.

Physicians have been prescribing estrogen for an estimated 5 million to 6 million middle-aged women in the United States alone.

The report was made after three separate teams of scientists said last December that *studies showed that postmeno*pausal women increased the risk of cancer of the lining of the uterus (endometrium) to between 4.5 and 13.9 times normal by sustained use of estrogen.

Swede's Question Starts Probe on Ad for Concorde

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 16 (Reuters).—Sweden's ombudsman is investigating advertising claims that the supersonic Concorde airliner can save businessmen working time.

The probe by Ombudsman Sven Heurgren was initiated by a complaint by Bo Lundberg, a former head of Sweden's Aeronautical Research Institute, that advertisements placed by British Airways extolling the plane's virtues were misleading.

Newspapers here have recently run BA advertisements saying: "Save the better part of a working day—catch up with time by flying British Airways Concorde to the United States."

Mr. Lundberg said that, irrespective of time differences between continents, a Concorde passenger's capacity to work was governed by his metabolism—the so-called body clock.

The ombudsman said that if *the complaint was found* to be justified he could go to court to try to prevent such advertising.

8 More Identified As U.S. Flood Dead

LOVELAND, Colo., Aug. 16 (AP).—Eight more persons, including a Missouri family of four, have been identified as victims of the Big Thompson Canyon flash flood, Larimer County officials said yesterday.

Cleanup crews recovered a body yesterday, bringing the total to 105. Officials said 181 names still are on the missing list from the July 31 flood.

FBI Agent Pleads Guilty in Theft

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP).—An FBI section chief is awaiting sentencing after becoming what was believed to be the first bureau official in history to plead guilty to a criminal charge of corruption.

John Dunphy, who was with the FBI for 28 years, entered the guilty plea last week as part of an agreement with Justice Department prosecutors involved in a broad probe of alleged financial corruption and other abuses of power within the FBI. Dunphy has been fired from the bureau.

A Justice Department spokesman declined to discuss other terms of the plea bargaining. Normally, plea bargaining involves an agreement by the defendant to testify against others involved in wrongdoing in exchange for being charged with a lesser crime.

Dunphy, who was paid $37,800 a year by the FBI, confessed to stealing about $100 worth of lumber and other materials from the bureau. The specific charge was converting government property to his own use. He faces *up to one year in prison* and a $1,000 fine.

The Dunphy case was the first criminal charge to emerge from the financial corruption probe that began last spring. There were signs that another major department investigation of FBI misconduct also was moving toward criminal charges.

Ford Is Victor In Panel Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

tion took no chances, assigning a political aide to each two delegates on the 106-member committee.

The biggest applause of the debate was heard when Sherry Martschink, an uncommitted delegate from South Carolina, denounced the vice-presidential amendment as a last-minute gambit, masquerading as reform, to help Mr. Reagan.

"I just don't think it's right to change the rules in the middle of the game or almost at the end of the game," she said.

In the final day of preconvention maneuvering, Rep. John Rhodes of Arizona, the permanent chairman of the convention, said that minority reports on 20 platform planks have received sufficient signatures to qualify them to be brought up on the floor. But Rep. Rhodes said he expected battles on only five of the planks. One of these could be the Equal Rights Amendment, which is strongly backed by the Republican party in the proposed platform.

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Page 4—Tuesday, August 17, 1976 *

Nonalignment, Interdependence

To the extent that the Third World movement has any coherence today, it began with the Bandung conference of "nonaligned" nations in 1955. And that was primarily a reaction against the polarization of power represented by Communist and non-Communist military alliances, so that the present meeting in Sri Lanka is still haunted by the problem of defining exactly what nonalignment means.

For example, is Romania to be barred from active membership because it is within the Warsaw Pact, although quite outspoken there, while Cuba, with such close ties to Moscow, is not? India says so, and India is powerful among the nonaligned, although it has passed through a number of degrees of nonalignment since Jawaharlal Nehru agreed with Chou En-lai on a formula for peaceful coexistence. After India and China came to blows over the northeastern frontier, the former has drawn much closer to Moscow, just as Mr. Nehru's daughter, the present Prime Minister, has moved very far away from the democracy her father sought to implant in India.

The nonaligned are anti-imperialist, too, which could raise some questions about the former Spanish Sahara, the fate of the Somalis, of Kashmir and the like. Being selectively anti-imperialist, as well as relatively nonaligned, allows for rhetoric directed at the United States that obfuscates a number of contradictions with the organization.

But the nonaligned anti-imperialists are drifting away from emphasis on breaking up military blocs and freeing colonies, since both of these processes are under way and the latter has seen the virtual extinction of the old imperialism. What is dominant at Colombo now are the economic needs of the newer nations; what they are seeking now is a new order in their trading, borrowing, gift-taking relationships with the industrialized world.

The issue is important—probably the most important in a world of diminishing resources and increasing population. There is a real interdependence on the globe today—a mutual need for raw materials and manufactured goods, for the equitable application of technology and the development of resources. The industrialized communities cannot regard the rest of the world as a kind of ghetto, recipients of charity or welfare. But neither can the Third World consider itself either in that light or as a Mongol horde, ready to loot the wealthier lands.

Politics will enter into any new economic order, politics on both sides of the economic equation. And those assembled in Colombo may well consider that not all of their weakness was imposed upon them by the rich; that development, true development, requires stable and honest government and the adaptation of rural communities to industrialized society; that relations between the three worlds call for an understanding of all of them, and not mere exchange of epithets.

The nonaligned have, as President Tito has said, contributed to the present growing sense of interdependence, but they have their own responsibilities to meet if interdependence is to become a prospering fact.

The New Middle East

In slow and painful steps these past months, two of the old constants in the dangerous Middle East equation have been reduced to nullity. The secular democratic state of Lebanon and the Palestine Liberation Organization are, as a practical matter, no longer functioning elements in world affairs. Each preserves its shell, available to be reused, but only through the grace and favor of outside forces.

Lebanon, the cosmopolitan, monied port of entry to the Arab world on Israel's northern frontier, is now a divided nation—a coastal strip administered by the Maronite Christian community and the inland areas controlled by Syria. The bulk of Lebanon is under Syrian occupation as much as the West Bank is under Israel's. The two de facto administrations are in tacit alliance against the dwindling third force, the left-wing Moslem activists and their Palestinian sympathizers.

The PLO and its titular leader, Yassir Arafat, whose partisanship would have been well received by the Syrians when they entered Lebanon in force last June, instead threw in their lot with the leftist losers. The large encampments which the Palestinians constructed in southern Lebanon, ostensibly for launching attacks against the Israeli enemy, have been neutralized if not totally destroyed. The Palestinian base in exile has been demolished in Lebanon in this summer of 1976 as thoroughly as it was in Jordan in the "Black September" of 1970.

This new political complexion, quite unforeseen a year ago when the world's diplomats were busily fashioning Middle East peace packages, alters all the calculations for the next round of peacemaking. The wrong interpretation of the new situation, the slightest miscalculation, might eliminate the new room for maneuver and provoke a war by accident that could be more ruinous for all the participants than all the wars that have gone before.

• *Lebanon*

The division of Lebanon may endure for a long time. Israel's support for Christian Lebanon is scarcely muted. Israel and the mercantile elite of Lebanon, largely Maronite, have long enjoyed an affinity of interests—not least one of hostility to Palestinian power—that is absent from relations with most of Israel's other neighbors.

How long Syria will tolerate this unspoken alliance, after the immediate Palestinian and Lebanese leftist threat is passed, will depend upon what kind of interim political deal the diplomats can devise between Israel and Syria once the peacemaking machinery starts turning again.

• *The PLO*

The Palestinian future is even more subtle. Those in Israel and elsewhere who gloat over the collapse of the PLO are shortsighted. If their leadership has faltered the Palestinians still exist as a people. No one can anticipate a stable Arab-Israeli peace until this disaffected element is integrated into the political evolution of the region.

From collapse comes the moment for rebirth. Many sympathizers of the Palestinian cause have long regretted the strategy of terrorism, opportunism and extremism. There were—and are—other strategies toward the goal of national identity.

When Arafat and the PLO were making most dramatic headway, mainly among Arab governments, but in the United Nations as well, there was little incentive for the widely dispersed Palestinians to seek alternative policies or leadership. Yet even inside the PLO over the past year there have been signs of unrest, of readiness to compromise, to accept co-existence with the Israeli state, despite the unyielding rhetoric. A new generation of Palestinian leaders has emerged in the occupied West Bank and Gaza—not tainted with the exiles' coffeehouse intrigues but actively engaged in the life of their land.

• *The Future*

Too much has been invested in the aura of the PLO to expect that organization to be altogether supplanted. But what can happen, and should be encouraged, is a shift in PLO policies and, if necessary, personnel—away from the terror-minded ideologues and toward moderates. Israel and the United States have a role to play in this process of rebirth, but it is primarily the leading Arab states that have the interest and capability to nudge the PLO into realism and responsibility.

The shell of the PLO should not be triumphantly ignored next time the diplomats assemble; the Palestinians should be invited into the process of making peace, offered an outlet for constructive accommodation to replace the policy of destruction that has only destroyed itself.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Chinese Portents

Mao's theories invest revolution with a dual task—the evolution of a new and communistically-oriented kind of person, and "preparation for war and natural catastrophes." Foreign interpreters have usually, and erroneously, seen war as the major element in this proposition: but earthquakes are nothing new in China. How 800 million Chinese behave in this period of natural disaster may throw some light on their reactions to another impending catastrophe—Mao's death. The Chairman is old and sick and a bitter struggle for succession is in progress between various factions. Many Chinese must be recalling the ancient legend according to which changes of dynasty are accompanied by "signs from heaven." Be that as it may, the present situation is a testing one for those now at the helm.

—*From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

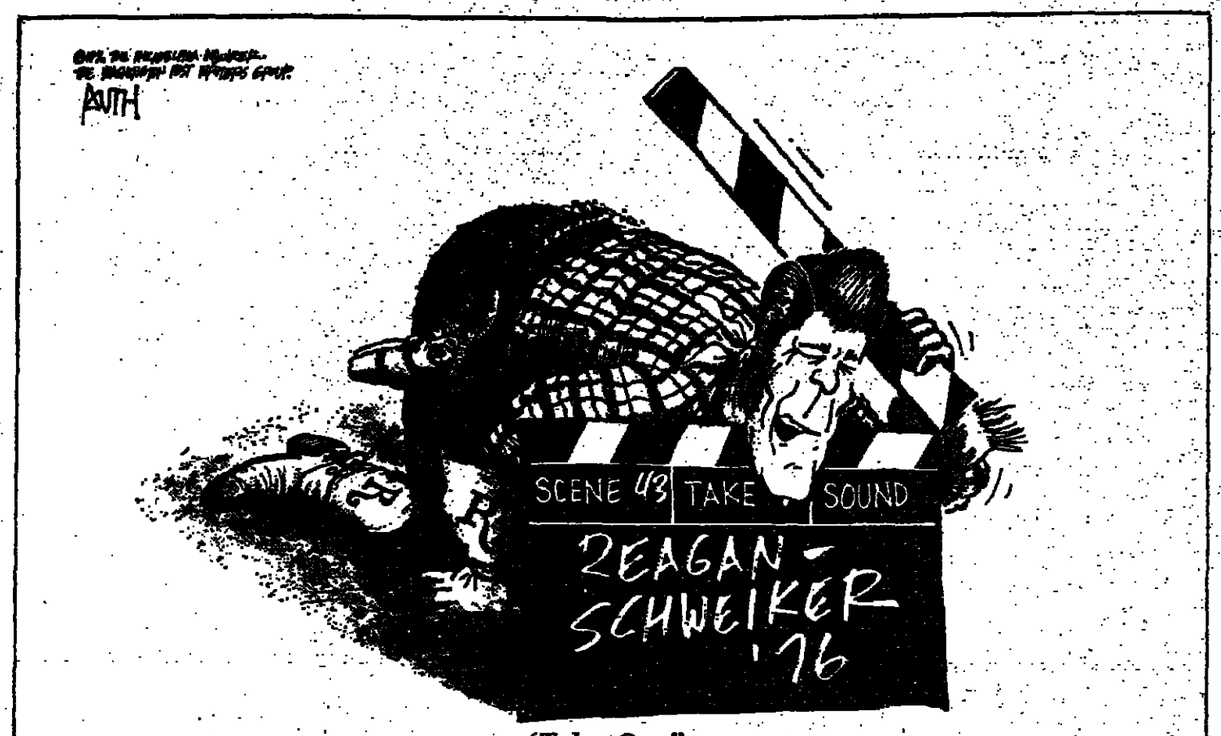
August 17, 1901

PARIS.—In view of the anxiety displayed for the welfare of stray and ownerless dogs it is interesting to note the latest rabies statistics issued yesterday. It appears that rabies was prevalent in all the 20 arrondissements of the city and in 59 parishes in its suburbs. In all, over 2,000 animals were destroyed as rabid; while 101 children and 330 adults were bitten, of whom nine died.

Fifty Years Ago

August 17, 1926

LONDON.—Ramsay MacDonald's letter appealing to Americans to contribute to funds instituted on behalf of the families of the striking miners was made public here today. The former Socialist premier's letter is a reply to Mr. Baldwin's message to America. Mr. MacDonald says "Nobody who knows our mining districts doubts the distress of our miners' dependents." He added that this was due to the government curbing public relief.



'Take One!'

A Close Look at Europe's Housing Woes

By Jonathan Power

LONDON.—The condition of poverty never has lent itself to precise measurement. And socially conscious Dutch, Belgians, Swiss or West Germans who do not live with slums in the British, U.S. or French sense, become a little defensive if you tell them they do not really have a housing problem. Look at our rents, they say. Look at the concrete office blocks, the arid high-rise apartments, the lack of recreation space. The fact that there are no shantytowns, no homeless, no endless streets of families living in one room does not impress them. That is not their condition and so it is not their yardstick. Aspirations are constantly on the up and it would be a brave man who would doubt the report on European housing by the UN Economic Commission for Europe which talks of "the more or less permanent nature of this problem."

Although West European conditions do range all the way from satisfactory to bad it is possible to isolate certain problems and needs which are common to all. Their seriousness may vary, but no country escapes them completely. For example:

- In all countries there are still areas of acute housing scarcity. The groups which suffer most are large working-class families, the elderly, the handicapped, and the new arrivals. The latter group poses the biggest problem. Over the years since the industrial revolution cities have struggled, usually not very successfully, to cope with the tide of migrants leaving the countryside. In the last 15 years this unsolved problem has been compounded by an equally large immigration from the Third World and southern Europe. No programs have yet been devised which produce sufficient housing at a low enough price for these troubled groups.
- The boom in center-city office building and a growing demand for more urban elbowroom (every man with a house and garden) has led to an astronomic rise in land prices. This is the major reason why almost universally house prices are mushrooming faster than incomes.
- This process is exacerbated by the new urge of the youngish affluent middle-class to reclaim run-down, but architecturally satisfying parts of inner cities.
- Although after years of increase, population growth is now leveling off, the number of households is continuing to rise. More single people expect to live on their own; children leave home at a younger age; couples marry earlier; and old people more often than not live separate from their families. So the demand has gone up for more smaller dwelling units.
- More and more cities are producing large numbers of homeless families *and* empty homes. Speculative pressures and social needs are moving apart.
- Tower-block estates have taken over in and around nearly all major West European cities. Although vandalism and crime are low in West Germany and the Netherlands and high in France and Britain, all new housing developments suffer from a sense of anonymity and purposelessness. There are too many isolated young families with desperate mothers vainly trying to look after children with nowhere safe and suitable to play.
- Most countries which have made public housing or housing associations an important part of their strategy are beginning to conclude that municipal or charity landlordism has severe disadvantages. "The plain fact is," says Loek Kampshöer, a senior civil servant in the Dutch Housing Ministry, "people only really value their houses if they have an ownership stake in them. In the long run that is the only way we are going to make the housing stock last. Otherwise we will just have state-built slums." Yet although many would agree with him, it is not an easy prescription to follow through on. France has been selling off its publicly-owned apartments for some years. But it now finds itself confronted with the problem of landlords on the housing estates. Tenants who have bought their flats later sell them (perhaps because they move away) and the new owner lets them to a middle-class family at a higher rent. Tenant cooperatives are perhaps a more effective way of organizing tenant participation in a municipal venture. A fascinating experiment with those is under way in Islington, London.
- Another response to this problem of tenant alienation has been to increase the numbers who are owner-occupiers. So tax allowances are becoming more generous; so are grants, guaranteed loans and subsidized interest rates. Governments are motivated not only by the need to combat the slum mentality but their very real problems of bureaucracy as they struggle to administer literally millions of dwellings. There is also the urge to make people pay a more realistic proportion of their income out on housing, which they are reluctant to do as tenants. Indeed, as rents continue their inexorable rise, more and more persons are deciding they would like to buy. What is more, buying a house now is a buttress against inflation.

An important postscript: Most Eastern European countries have over 50 per cent of their dwellings owner-occupied, well over Western Europe's average.

- If all this is the dull nuts-and-bolts side of the housing situation, there is a bright one to match. Suddenly—in a matter of four or five years—there has developed a widespread repulsion at how "under the screech and hiss of progress creeps an army of emptiness." Conservation has come to stay. Here is one of those strange confluents of opinion that occasionally occur in the democratic process. The young set the pace with their exposés of speculation, harassment and excessive profit-making and the older generation responds as it sees cities it has known since childhood begin to change beyond all recognition.

Renovation is now accepted by all governments as essential for social well-being. Happily it is also found to be cheaper than the bulldozer method. There is still the difficulty that it tends to benefit the middle-class because it is they who, by and large, have an eye for the potential of run-down properties. But Britain with its compulsory purchase (eminent domain) of large tracts of old houses before the speculators get to work has set an example that is beginning to be copied elsewhere.

In sum, five lines of attack have to be implemented if the housing situation is not to run amok: The compulsory purchase by the poor of cheaper housing for renovation; the take-over by the state or municipal authorities of development land; greater subsidies to low-income owner occupiers: the continued production of low-rise public housing (rather than the overall decline); and greater tenant participation where owner occupation is not a realistic option. Anything less will confirm the presence of an unmanageable problem.

The Search for Legitimacy

By Anthony Lewis

KANSAS CITY.—The accepted political wisdom is that voters this year are in an anti-Washington mood. I think it is something a little different: a yearning for a restored sense of political legitimacy.

As the U.S. system has developed, for good or ill, the presidency is a heavily symbolic office. We have just had two presidents who tore the fabric of legitimacy. Voters do have resentments of government in general, but the particular feeling in the background of this election is a desire for renewed confidence in the presidency.

To put the question in those terms is to indicate the Republicans' difficulty. For one of their own, a President who had an extraordinary opportunity to restore the failing of political legitimacy in this country, has failed to inspire the confidence of country or party.

The visible recovery of the U.S. spirit in these last two years owes something to President Ford, it should be said. He allowed the natural buoyancy of the country to work. His personality fit the occasion. We used to speak of his decency, but that is an inappropriate word for someone so insensitive to human suffering. What did count was that, in comparison with his two historical predecessors, he was sane.

Where Ford has failed is in understanding. After Vietnam and Watergate, Americans were hungry for reassurance about themselves. The situation cried out for a leadership that reasserted the old U.S. values, moral and legal, at home and abroad. But Ford did not understand the lessons of Watergate and Vietnam.

His pardon of Richard Nixon did such lasting damage precisely because it showed a failure of understanding. The real issue in the pardon was not the possibility of conspiracy; it was Ford's utter insensitivity to the need for—the country's longing for—a reaffirmed commitment to law. That is why polls show a majority of people still troubled by the pardon: It offended sensibilities in a way that can never be undone.

On the foreign side, Ford has been even more damagingly insensitive to the needs of the historical moment.

After Vietnam it took no great insight to realize that the United States above all had to regain confidence in itself. The situation called for calm leadership, for maturity, for reassurance about the power of U.S. ideas. Instead, the President allowed Henry Kissinger to go on whining about U.S. weakness.

At the end in Vietnam, and again in Angola, Ford endorsed the preposterous Kissinger argument that the United States would have no credibility in the world unless it got more deeply involved in a losing cause. It was the opposite of a way to rebuild national confidence. Only Congress prevented further U.S. involvement in those disasters—so that Ford can now talk about peace—as only Congress saved him from the self-inflicted wound of deflationary economic policy.

The shrill, unconfident tone of the Ford-Kissinger foreign policy has had grave consequences. Talk constantly about U.S. weakness and Soviet might, and you will naturally accuse a public spirit of fear and jingoism. In that mood the compromises necessary to a realistic foreign policy become difficult.

Ford has trapped himself and the country in just such a vicious circle. His fearful talk about our world position opened the way for Ronald Reagan. The emergence of a strident right-wing force in U.S. politics inhibited essential steps abroad, notably a further strategic arms agreement with the Soviet Union—one that, ironically, would doubtless have helped the President politically.

Ford in Trouble

It is a great mistake to look at a presidential election in terms of tactics only: to say that someone has failed because of a bumble here or there. Voters base their judgments on deeper perceptions, right or wrong. Gerald Ford is in trouble—amazing trouble for an incumbent president—not so much because people disapprove of his particular decisions as because they do not feel him to be a president.

And this is the dilemma the Republicans face in Kansas City. If the problem were only to fit an anti-Washington feeling, then Ronald Reagan would be a logical alternative. But if the mood underlying this election is a longing for political legitimacy, a cardboard candidate will hardly do.

The odd result of the Republican chaos is that Jimmy Carter, an outsider, now seems by comparison a presidential figure. Of course his apparent advantage could vanish in the campaign. But so far he has understood very well the desire of Americans for reassuring confidence in their president.

Letters

'Malaphors' (Cont'd)

If the U.S. State Department is awash in "malaphors" as recorded by Lawrence Harrison (IHT, Aug. 9), the Foreign Office in London has never forgotten the impact which Ernest Bevin had on its cultured Oxbridge syntax.

As foreign secretary in the first postwar Labor government, Bevin may indeed have invented the malaphor form. On one occasion when a Foreign Office recommendation was laid before him for approval, he growled:

"I ain't 'avin' it. If you open up that Pandora's box you'll find a lot of Trojan 'orses inside."

Another time he denounced his Russian opposite, Molotov, with the immortal line: "The ink was scarcely dry on the words out of me mouth when he tore the 'ole thing up."

DON COOK.
L'Etang-la-Ville, France.

Dignity of Office

Many Americans will welcome the news that the U.S. government has dropped its charges against Fritz Efaw, the draft resister who returned from seven years of exile to make a plea for universal amnesty at the Democratic National Convention.

It is unfortunate, however, that David Russell, U.S. attorney general in Oklahoma City, should have used the occasion to refer to Mr. Efaw as "a two-bitter." Nothing can detract from the impressiveness of Mr. Efaw's principled stand against the Vietnam war. By indulging in what appears to be a burst of spite and vindictiveness, Mr. Russell has not damaged Mr. Efaw. Rather, he has lowered the dignity of his office.

MARGARET HALSEY.
London.

Garbo and Cortez

In the Aug. 9, 1926, Fifty Years Ago column, you featured Greta Garbo's American debut in Ibanez's "Torrent" (MGM). The film actually starred Ricardo Cortez, who was billed over Garbo as the "dashing, gallant and torrid" Don Rafael Brull.

'Ric,' as he prefers to be called, probably is the last of the Latin Lovers of the 1920s, who turned into a gangster/heavy in hundreds of 30s and 40s films. He was also the screen's first Sam Spade in the 1931 version of "The Maltese Falcon."

Cortez lives much of the year in Paris now and remains "a dashing and gallant" gentleman!

ROBERT NAGLER.
London.

Americans Abroad and Medicare

By Alfred E. Davidson

PARIS—Longtime U.S. residen abroad—especially those ap proaching 65 or older—are ge erally aware that Medicare be efits are not available to the overseas. But millions of oth Americans who live in the Unit States, and are eligible for Me icare, probably do not know th if they are taken ill while trav ing outside the country, Medica will not help them bear a medical expenses they incur.

The Medicare law is drafted a curious way. As individuals li ing abroad, one may be eligi for Medicare. But to obtain Me icare benefits, everyone, wi minor exceptions, must go to t United States. Of course, this generally impractical for peo abroad who are really sick or, money reasons, for those wi lesser ailments. As a result, Americans abroad who are e gible in the United States Medicare may face a seri health care problem.

As those who have incurr health costs recently in the Un ed States will know, U.S. co are higher than in almost eve country so that the extension Medicare abroad will be l costly than if those eligible w taken care of at home as th are entitled to be.

*In the United States, the Me*icare program is vast, with abo 30 million people eligible for be efits. But abroad, authorities timate that of the total U population of from 2 to 3 m lion civilians—larger than that the five least populous states fewer than 150,000 would be e gible. Close to half of these l in neighboring Canada and Me ico. Perhaps 2,000 would found eligible in France, 7,000 Britain, 9,000 in West Germa and 25,000 in Italy.

The Veterans Administrati has provided, in a quiet way, convincing demonstration th health benefits can be ma available abroad at reasona cost and without great admin trative difficulty. It provi health services to eligible vet ans through local facilities countries where there are no U military facilities—as in Fran About 100 veterans received me ical benefits in France last y and only the part-time help one U.S. Embassy officer and few local personnel were requir to administer the program. Re Cross is another example of organization that has effectiv provided health insurance abro

Some years ago, an earl Paris-based committee attemp to have Medicare benefits e tended overseas, but it found U.S. Department of Health, Ed cation and Welfare fearful th costs and difficulties of admi istration would prove too gr and that health facilities a services might not measure up acceptable U.S. standards.

But times and conditions a changing. Wilbur Cohen, w was secretary of HEW when t original Medicare law was pass is now on our side. He met t years ago with interested U citizens and the American Ho pital of Paris directors and co cluded that Medicare benef should be made available ove seas.

On a reciprocal basis, heal agencies abroad might also a sume a large part of the a ministrative burden, with HE undertaking similar services f a country that wished to provi health services to its citizens the United States.

But the negotiation of inte national agreements customari proceeds with less than notab speed and in some countries co ditions may not be appropria for bilateral agreements. A n bipartisan committee, based Paris, is proposing that, pendi the conclusion of bilateral agre ments, HEW should be authoriz to extend Medicare benefi abroad unilaterally on a ba similar to the Veterans Admin istration program. There has a ready been much too long a del in caring for Medicare nee overseas.

Congress passed laws ov many years slowly giving t vote to different minority grou who had been disenfranchised— women, blacks, individuals und 21, and last of all, this yea Americans living abroad. In th case of Medicare, American abroad are still the neglecte minority. But now that the have the vote, the bipartisa committee is hopeful—especiall in this presidential year—that th political powers will listen mor attentively and that early actio will be taken.

Mr. Davidson is a founder of the Bipartisan Committee for Medicare Overseas.

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Catholic Hierarchy Attacks Idea

Ulster Debates School Integration

By Bernard Weinraub

BELFAST (NYT).—A group of man Catholics and Protestants Northern Ireland, seeking to erhaul the school system that s separated Catholic and Prot- ant children for 50 years, has irred an angry debate that pits e Catholic hierarchy against itish officials, Protestant clergy- n and a strong group of Cath- lo parents.

The debate touches the roots of me of the most basic problems the province. It involves par- its who contend that the tradi- onal segregated education in ister is reinforcing the violent visions between Catholics and otestants. The debate has also awn in British politicians and ised key questions about the cial and economic tensions that parate Catholics and Protestants d divide the middle classes of th religions from the poor.

"Education has been a taboo bject for generations; it's the ost sensitive subject here," said rian Garrett, former chairman the Northern Ireland Labor arty and a supporter of shared hools for Catholics and Prot- tants. "We've got to face this ue sooner or later. It's madness say that Catholics and Prot- tants have to go to work to- ether when we say, in effect, at their children can't learn gether."

Schools Shaped in 1920s

The argument has inflamed the atholic hierarchy, led by the ost Rev. William Philbin, Bishop f Down and Connor, who terms hared schooling unthinkable. He as warned Catholic parents that e would refuse to confirm chil- dren who went to state, or Prot- estant-dominated, schools.

At the center of the debate is an unusual school system, supported financially by the British government, that retains separate schools for Catholics and Protestants and effectively bars most children, especially those in the ghetto, from meeting their counterparts. The system, whose classes and teachers often reflect conflicting Catholic and Protestant perceptions about Ireland, was shaped in the 1920s with the establishment of Northern Ireland, dominated by a two-thirds Protestant majority.

Almost all Protestant children attend state schools. These are similar to public schools in the United States but have a 50-percent Protestant clergy representation on governing boards. Approximately 97 per cent of the province's Catholic children attend parochial schools or "maintained schools," which are also heavily subsidized by the British government.

By all accounts, school segregation—which starts at kindergarten and continues up to university level—was encouraged by clergymen of both religious groups and was a measure of the same distrust and fear that have traditionally marked the relationship between Catholics and Protestants in Ulster.

Although a handful of moderate politicians and parents have urged that the education system be united, the proposal touched off a controversy three weeks ago when Merlyn Rees, the secretary of state for Northern Ireland and the highest-ranking British official in Ulster, indicated he was willing to tackle the issue and call a conference on shared schools. Mr. Garrett said nearly 50 British MPs and most of the Protestant clergy were supporting such a conference. The Catholic Church has rejected it.

Ministers May Retreat

There is some evidence now that Mr. Rees and Roland Moyle, the minister responsible for education in Ulster, have been shaken by the controversy and may be drawing back. Nonetheless, Mr. Rees's comments at a private Oxford University seminar on Northern Ireland touched raw nerves in Ulster and set off an emotional debate.

Mr. Moyle said in an interview that it was difficult to assess what impact the education system had had on the conflict in Northern Ireland. "Long before schools, there was a sectarian clash here," he said.

It is known that British officials have been stung by the reactions of the Catholic Church, whose leaders insist that shared schools are an irrelevant issue and that any conference to discuss the matter would be boycotted.

"It's as phony an issue as you will ever encounter," said Msgr. Patrick Mullally, chairman of the Down and Connor Maintained Schools Committee, which covers the Belfast area. "The issues here are housing and employment, not schools, and there's no evidence at all that education is part of the trouble here."

Church Is Adamant

He said that the church was adamant on the issue. "I would sooner surrender churches than schools," he said. "Most people go to church once a week. Their children go to school five days a week. These schools teach a way of life."

He added that Catholic parents seeking shared schools were "middle-class snobs," "elitists," and people ashamed of being Catholic.

Officials and parents differ on the kinds of schools they seek.

It is generally agreed among supporters of integrated education that religious schools should be maintained but that shared schools, supported totally by public funds, should be run by local education authorities, as well as parents and community officials. The role of the clergy in shared schools, supporters say, should be limited to religious education.

"Nothing will stop the development of shared schools; it's inevitable, no matter what the church people say," said Cecilia Linehan. She is a Catholic who heads a group called All Children Together, which seeks shared schools.

Lack of Bridge-Building

"We can't live forever with what's gone on before, and we've got to admit that this continuous separation of children is harmful," said Mrs. Linehan, a dentist and mother of three children in the Belfast suburb of Hollywood. "Education should help society mend its wounds, not maintain them. It's this lack of bridge-building I hate. As long as these separate schools exist, we're creating ghettos and perpetuating ignorance and mistrust."

The group, set up three years ago by Catholic parents, has about 500 members, many of them Protestants. Most of the Catholic parents in the group are sending their children to Protestant schools, either because the schools are nearby or because the parents were dissatisfied with education in the parochial schools.

"We're not 'liberal' or unconventional people," Mrs. Linehan said. "We're sincere Catholics. We want to maintain our faith."

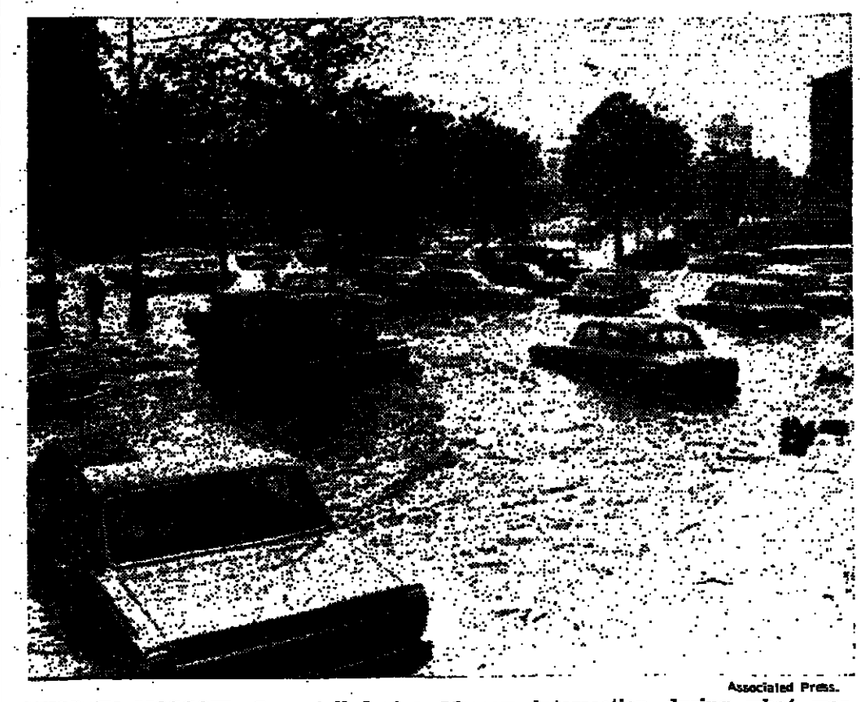
Safety Factor

Mrs. Linehan insists that the yearning for shared schools is not limited to middle-class Catholics and Protestants, that numerous people in the ghettos have expressed interest in overhauling the system. Nonetheless, it seems evident, according to moderates in Belfast, that most Catholics in the ghetto would be reluctant to leave the physical and psychological safety of church schools.

Moreover, Protestants in the ghetto dismiss the idea of having their children attend schools in Catholic areas, taught by Catholic teachers. A Protestant official told a visitor: "It's a fine concept for middle-class kids and middle-class people, but that's not where the problem lies in Ulster. The problem is in the ghetto, not in the suburbs, and you're not going to get Catholics and Protestants in the ghetto sending their children to each other's schools."

Supporters of shared schools, however, insist that the concept is crucial. "Education underpins the physical division of the community; it buttresses the attitudes," said Mr. Garrett, a son of a Catholic father and Protestant mother.

"How you look at history, who your heroes are, depends on your education here. Do you see Irish history as a history of oppression or keeping down the rebellion? Do you see it as fighting for unity and freedom from Britain, or part of the U.K.'s history? One child's hero is another child's villain."



Associated Press.

MESS IN MOSCOW—Cars stalled at a Moscow intersection during what was described as one of this summer's frequent almost tropical downpours in the city.



Associated Press.

NEW SUIT—Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev in a marshal's uniform in portrait done by Ivan Penzov that was published in Ogonyok, a popular magazine.

Queen Returning To The Hague for Bernhard Report

THE HAGUE, Aug. 16 (AP).—Queen Juliana is cutting short her summer vacation because of the completion of the inquiry into allegations that her husband, Prince Bernhard, took bribes from the Lockheed Aircraft Corp., a government spokesman said today.

The Queen will return tomorrow from her villa on the Italian Riviera, the spokesman said. He added that he did not know if Prince Bernhard would accompany her.

The Queen and her husband were not due back from Italy until the end of this month.

A three-man government commission delivered its report Thursday on its investigation of the allegation that the Prince got $1.1 million in Lockheed payoffs. The committee's conclusions were not disclosed.

Premier Joop den Uyl said a copy of the report was sent to the Queen as head of state. The Premier said his Cabinet would study the findings of the commission and make a report to parliament in about two weeks.

Church Monthly In Argentina Asks Nazi Books Ban

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 16 (NYT).—Argentina's leading Catholic publication called on the military government yesterday to prohibit the circulation of Nazi publications that are flourishing here with attacks on both Jews and the Vatican.

Criterio, a monthly magazine edited by Rev. Jorge Mejia, a liberal Jesuit priest, said it was unacceptable that the state, which has banned the distribution of subversive materials of the left, permit the unhindered subversive action of the right."

The editorial in Criterio was prompted by the widespread distribution of Nazi material being produced in Spanish by Editorial Milicia, a publication center directed by Federico Ribeneira Carles, an Argentine admirer of the Third Reich.

A recent publication contains a tract called "Judaism and the Catholic Church," by an author identified as J.A. Kofler, who argues that the Catholic Church should be anti-Semitic if it "does not want to be destroyed by Jewish infiltration."

Gen. Harry Ingles Dies at 88, Headed U.S. Army Signals

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (WP).—Maj. Gen. Harry Ingles (ret.), 88, chief signal officer for the Army during World War II, died of heart failure Saturday.

As chief signal officer, Gen. Ingles was in charge of research, development, engineering, procurement and supply of radar and other communications equipment for the Army and the Army Air Force. Following his Army service, he was president of RCA Global Communications, Inc., and served as a director of the parent Radio Corporation of America.

Gen. Ingles served briefly as a commander of the Army forces in Europe in 1943 before he became chief signal officer, a position he held until he retired at the end of World War II.

Robert Carey

WASHINGTON, Aug 16 (WP).—Robert Carey, 55, who retired last year as a senior Foreign Service officer, died of cancer Thursday at his home in Lake City, Colo.

He joined the State Department in 1946 and served in various administrative positions at embassies in the Bahamas, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Venezuela, Belgium, Norway and Uruguay.

From 1971 to 1974, he was executive director of the Office of Refugees and Migration and served as executive director of the Director General of Medical Services from 1974.

Bishop Robert Stopford

LONDON, Aug. 16 (AP).—The Anglican bishop of Bermuda, the Right. Rev. Dr. Robert Wright Stopford, 75, died Friday at the Royal Berkshire Hospital in Reading, officials said.

U.K. Ship Mutiny Ends in San Diego

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 16 (UPI).—Twenty Chinese crewmen who claimed they were mistreated by the captain of a British merchant ship will be flown home within four days, a representative of the ship's owner said.

A spokesman for Canadian Pacific Bermuda, Ltd., owner of the 21,426-ton J.V. Clyne, said Saturday that the men would be flown to Hong Kong after an agreement was reached with Capt. Austin Magrail and replacements would be sent out from the Philippines. Eighteen crew members remained aboard.

Hotel, Store Wrecked By Bombs in Belfast

BELFAST, Aug. 16 (UPI).—Explosions today wrecked one of the city's three remaining hotels and gutted a drapery store.

Two bombs wrecked the Woodlands Hotel on the outskirts of the city. And two youths set off a bomb in a drapery store in the city center.

Imperial Idea Has Missing Links

Cape Town-to-Cairo Railroad Is Still a Dream

By Larry Heinzerling

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 16 (AP).—The old empire builders dreamed of a railroad carved through the heart of Africa, linking the two ends of the continent from Cape Town to Cairo.

It would climb mountains and cut through jungles, swamps and deserts for 6,000 miles. It was the empire builders' grand vision, a symbol of "progress and civilization."

Today, most of the colonial rulers have gone but the railroad they dreamed of still has some way to go before completion, more than 100 years after Cecil John Rhodes proposed its creation.

With the exception of about 800 miles of pending rail links between Egypt and the Sudan and between Uganda and the Sudan, it is now possible to travel the Cape-to-Cairo route by train.

But the railroad that slices through Africa has not emerged as the vehicle of imperial conquest envisaged by the man for whom Rhodesia was named. It is a patchwork of seven national lines that cut through South Africa, Botswana, Rhodesia, Zambia, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, the Sudan and Egypt.

Chinese Showpiece

The completion of the 1,200-mile Tan-Zam that links Tanzania's port of Dar Es Salaam on the Indian Ocean to Zambia's copper belt last year was a major step in bringing the dream closer to reality. Built by 35,000 Chinese at a cost of $450 million, it is regarded as China's foreign-aid showpiece in Africa.

Political differences, however, particularly between white-ruled South Africa and Rhodesia and the black-ruled states to the north, make the railroad less of a cohesive project than it might be.

Moreover, the rail lines of the various countries are often incompatible in track width, meaning passengers or cargo would have to be switched from one system to another several times along the journey.

The "missing links" are between Shallal, in southern Egypt south of Aswan, and Wadi Halfa, in northern Sudan, and between Wau, in southern Sudan, and Pakwach, in northern Uganda.

Egyptian and Sudanese officials blame their former British masters for never linking the two Nile River countries by rail. An Egyptian expert says a link is impossible because the track gauge in the Sudan is narrower than in Egypt, even though the British built both railroads.

Feasibility Study

A joint ministerial committee has been conducting feasibility studies to find a way to join the tw lines.

"Even then, a huge amount of money will be needed to execute the project," the Egyptian expert said.

One reason the Sudan and Uganda are not linked is the 17-year-old rebellion in southern Sudan that would have made construction impossible.

Now that the revolt has ended, the Sudan is again talking about extending its railroad to the south although no firm plans have been formulated.

Observers in Kenya say the idea of a grand Cape-to-Cairo route is only in the heads of rail planners, some of whom are left over from the colonial period.

They note that rail projects in East Africa are plagued by political problems and costs and it often seems that these states barely have the funds to keep existing systems going day to day.

E. Germany Accepts Berlin Access Talks

BONN, Aug. 16 (UPI).—East Germany agreed today to a meeting of the Joint Transit Commission Wednesday to discuss the refusal to allow 13 buses access to West Berlin, the government said.

The buses were carrying members of the Christian Democratic Union's youth auxiliary to West Berlin to take part in a rally protesting the Communist wall on its 15th anniversary.

Birth Rate Falls as Literacy Rises in Socialist Sri Lanka

By Jay Mathews

COLOMBO, Aug. 16 (WP).—The highly educated young people of this little island have suddenly stopped having babies, a development that has population experts expressing new hopes for free education and literacy as an antidote to Asia's population problem.

Several Asian nations are reporting some progress in curbing population growth but the speed of Sri Lanka's success has been startling. In 10 years its growth rate has plummeted from 2.5 to 1.8 per cent a year. In five years the rate of live births has dropped nearly 10 per cent.

The turnabout in what was once a tremendous baby boom is the result of individual decisions by millions of young beneficiaries of Sri Lanka's tuition-free primary-through-university school system.

"In Sri Lanka the rate of literacy is very high, 86 per cent," said Ratnasiri Fernando, marketing director of a major private birth-control program here. "We have a lot of mass media and quite a high degree of radio listening, so people concerned with population can get their message through."

Distribution Easy

This socialist-style democracy, which changed its name from Ceylon in 1972, has also benefited from its small size and good road system, which have made it easy to distribute birth-control information and materials.

But what has probably dampened baby-making ardor most severely is the terrible job market, which has left 20 per cent of the population unemployed. Among young people with university educations, who usually refuse to accept menial work, the unemployed rate is thought to be more than 50 per cent.

"In my family, say, we have me and my brother with fairly good jobs and we scrape up money to pay living costs for a nephew to go to college," said an influential businessman. "When people see how hard it is for even that one to get a job, there isn't much incentive to produce more children."

Other nations have had economic problems like Sri Lanka's but few if any have found their birth rates dropping so sharply. The psychological blow of a slumping economy came just as population experts here launched a campaign to take advantage of the population's unique receptiveness to the printed word.

Ad for the Pill

An advertisement that ran yesterday in Colombo's Observer newspaper marks a new stage in the campaign. It shows a dark, pretty, tousle-haired young woman smiling at a box of birth-control pills, the first mass advertising of oral contraceptives to appear in the country.

"One firm step toward married happiness..." the ad reads in Sinhalese, the dominant language here."

Mr. Fernando's program, sponsored by the International Planned Parenthood Federation, is an attempt to build on the government's system of clinic-dispensed birth-control devices with a mass advertising and marketing campaign.

It has already enjoyed great success in distributing *preethi* (happiness) condoms, which, at a subsidized price of about one U.S. cent apiece, are selling at a rate of 500,000 a month in a country of 13 million persons.

There remains a deep, traditional sensitivity about open discussion of sex here and the advertising campaign has had its problems. The Colombo agency that produced the birth-control-pill advertisement had to pay a premium rate to attract a female model willing to appear in it.

Late Marriage

Many young women here are postponing marriage. The average age of wedlock for women has climbed from the late teens to about 24. The free university system has attracted women in droves, given them aspirations for careers of their own and, according to Mr. Fernando, made them much choosier about prospective mates.

Family supervision of young adults, much tighter here than in the United States, also has its effect on the birth rate.

"In the United States," said a young journalist, "you leave school and get married and you're on your own. But here you more often are bringing your bride into your parents' home and they aren't going to look favorably on your having children if you have trouble finding a job."

Kreisky Selects Pahr As Foreign Minister

VIENNA, Aug. 16 (AP).—Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said in a news conference here today that he planned to nominate the head of the Chancellery's constitution department, Willibald Pahr, as the new foreign minister, succeeding Erich Bielka-Karltreu, a career diplomat, who is retiring. Mr. Kreisky said he would also recommend that Finance Minister Hannes Androsch be made vice-chancellor while retaining the Finance Ministry.

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PARIS

'From Noon To Three'—Schizo Film

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Aug. 16 (IHT).—Frank Gilroy is a prize-winning dramatist. Among his plays are his promising take-off "Who'll Save the Plowboy?", "The Subject Was Roses" (Pulitzer Prize, 1964), and "The Only Game in Town," a quick failure that re-emerged as a motion picture starring Elizabeth Taylor and Warren Beatty with George Stevens directing. It fared no better on the screen than it had on the New York stage, but later it enjoyed a successful season in Paris in French translation.

Gilroy wrote his first film, "The Fastest Gun Alive," in 1957. Now he has both written and directed "From Noon Till Three" (at the Marignan and the Quintette). Judging by the scenario, Gilroy would be simultaneously Harold Bell Wright and Luigi Pirandello, an alarming case of literary schizophrenia.

His screenplay opens with tongue in cheek. An outlaw, posted to guard a widow in her lonely mansion while his colleagues go off to rob a bank, makes violent love to the woman. She responds. News comes that his gang has been apprehended and sentenced to hang and she urges him to rescue his comrades. He has no intention of risking his neck, but rides off with the expected swagger. Hotly pursued, he happens on an itinerant dentist and swaps clothes with him. The dentist is shot down and the outlaw is arrested and sent to jail for malpractice.

Word of the widow's three-hour liaison with the bandit spreads. The townsfolk would lynch her,



Jill Ireland and Charles Bronson in Frank Gilroy's new film.

but she faces them bravely and her confession of her romance stills their wrath. A visiting author writes her story, which becomes a best-seller. This makes her an idol of the sentimental, and when her rough lover is released from prison and comes back to her home with a group of prying tourists, she fails to recognize him, although his disguise is limited to glasses and a beard.

Charles Bronson and his wife, Jill Ireland, play this heavily hokumed Western about identification to the best of their abilities, skipping over the booby traps with agility.

Gilroy's direction does not aid, following, as it does, the pattern of underworld movies by pacing the action with ominous calm.

* * *

Actor Burt Reynolds has also seated himself in the directorial chair, though he does not remain behind the camera. With "Gator" (at the Ermitage and at the Odéon in English), he makes his debut as a movie-maker and on the whole manages his material more competently than Gilroy.

His material, alas, is ghastly trash, a crude and foul-spoken melodrama about a federal investigator's hairbreadth escapes from a ruthless gangland boss who controls both vice and police in a Southern town. Reynolds railroads the familiar traffic—auto chases, fights, gunplay and sudden explosions—through to the happy ending. He does not linger overtime on the corny porno scene: a bawdy house in which all the inmates are teen-agers. In his rush, however, he evidently did not listen to the dialogue, which would be a drawback to the fastest film.

The conversation of the heroine, played by Lauren Hutton, is coy—her jabber about women's lib is enough to make anyone with two legs take off at a run. Jack Weston as Reynolds's overweight sidekick is an expert comedian—even here.

* * *

During the summer, Parisian movie houses are given over, in the main, to revivals. The selection is haphazard, depending on what is available rather than on what a discriminating moviegoer might like to see again. But now and then there are some attractive surprises.

A typical 1930s product of Hollywood, "Dancing Lady," is back on view at the Action Christine (in English). The star is Joan Crawford, who plays a burlesque queen who rejects a marriage proposal from a socialite to attain fame in a Broadway musical. Clark Gable is a revue producer and Franchot Tone, a Park Avenue playboy. But it is unquestionably Fred Astaire's participation—though he is only to be seen in two numbers and in a rehearsal tap dance with Miss Crawford—that has instigated the film's return.

The supporting cast is more interesting than the star, with her soulful eye-rolling. In the fold are not only Astaire but also Ted Healy, the memorable "nut" comic and his battling stooges, the veteran character actress May Robson, Robert Benchley as a gossip columnist, Winnie Lightner as a hardened chorine, and Grant Mitchell as a pompous show-business angel. Robert Z. Leonard, who directed most of Mae Murray's films before Von Stroheim's "Merry Widow," staged "Dancing Lady" in the style of the day (1933). It is a curious museum piece, having been tailored to what the public wanted 40 years ago.

WAVERLEY ROOT

Lifting Spirits With the Showy Elecampane

"IT groweth in meadows that are fat and fruitful: it is oftentimes found upon mountains, shadowie places that be not altogether drie: it groweth plentifully in the fields on the left hand as you go from Dunstable to Puddle Hill: also in an orchard as you go from Colbrook to Ditton ferry, which is the way to Windsor, and in sundry other places, as at Lidde, and Folkstones, neere to Dover by the sea side."

I have not been to any of these places lately, but I would be surprised to find elecampane, a relative of the daisy, of which John Gerard was talking in his "Herball." There have been some changes made since 1597, for instance in the standing of elecampane. Possibly a few stray wild plants, flaunting their showy yellow flowers, still survive on Puddle Hill and at Ditton ferry (has the ferry survived?) but I doubt if anyone cultivates elecampane nowadays.

Pharmacists no longer demand it. It was they who were responsible for its name when they labeled the old-fashioned porcelain jars which contained it *enula campana*, field enula, quickly compressed by popular usage to elecampane. Its scientific name is *Inula helenium*, a trifle redundant, since both words mean the same thing, the first being the Latin and the second the Greek name for the plant which is supposed to have been the equivalent of our elecampane, though this is not quite certain. There are at least 56 species of Inula, which allows room for confusion. Elecampane is also called elf dock or horseheal, the latter because it was used by veterinarians to treat respiratory troubles in horses, and in England still is.

Ancient Medicine

The chief use of elecampane for human beings has been medical too, at least since ancient times, when the Greeks and the Romans seem to have been the last to eat it regularly, exception made for a brief interlude which would be provided many centuries later by English schoolboys, perhaps inspired by classical studies to emulate Horace, who spoke kindly of elecampane. In between the Romans and the schoolboys, elecampane probably suffered because its root, the part that is eaten, is spicy but bitter; bitterness seems to have been less of an obstacle to gustatory enjoyment in antique times than it is to the heavily sugared present.

Bitter or not, Pliny advised his readers: "Let no day pass without eating some preserved elecampane roots to help digestion, to expel melancholy and sorrow, and to cause mirth." Less exalted Romans echoed Pliny's words, "*Enula campana reddit praecordia sana*" ("Elecampane will perk you up"). Pliny also expressed the opinion that chewing elecampane root would cause loose teeth to tighten, a theory which died with him, while Galen ventured another item of information which no one has since found it necessary to repeat: "It is good for passions of the knucklebone." This should mean the hipbone, possibly more passionate in its location than the only other alternative, the knucklebone, of which hucklebone is an alternative spelling.

The use of elecampane as a food pretty much ended with the classical period; indeed it may have been one of the many foods which disappeared from Europe for several centuries after the collapse of the Roman Empire dried up trade routes to the East. Elecampane is often referred to as a plant of Africa and Eurasia, including Britain, but it seems more probable that it is a native of Central Asia, which accords better with the fact that it does not seem to have reached England before the 16th century. Medieval apothecaries on the Continent stocked it for respiratory troubles. "It is good for shortness of the breathe and an old cough, and for such as cannot breathe unless they hold their neckes upright," a 17th-century herbal explained.

Pliny

Pliny had written that elecampane did not taste good when eaten alone but was quite recommendable when mixed with something sweet, which in his day must have meant honey or grape sugar, not much else being available. (Columella, who gave directions for three different methods of preserving elecampane root, favored steeping it in sweetened wine). It was its willingness to cooperate with sugar which earned elecampane its revival as a food (it was also used occasionally to flavor alcoholic drinks), thanks to the English schoolboys who took to elecampane candy at the beginning of the last century, in appreciation of its stimulating bitter-sweet flavor. It was even suggested that this habit accounted for English predominance in sports, for elecampane was supposed "to strengthen the wind, improve endurance, and prevent stitches in the side," Euell Gibbons, the wild-food expert, tells us. Until the early 1900s you could still buy sweetened elecampane cakes in London, but most persons munched them not as candy but as medicine.

It was this use which took elecampane to America. Imported roots were first planted in family gardens for use in folk medicine, but quickly escaped from them, and elecampane is now found abundantly as a wild flower throughout the eastern and central United States.

Old-fashioned medicine, both amateur and professional (for until fairly recently doctors used elecampane for respiratory troubles like bronchitis or asthma, and also as a general tonic), was not far off the mark in attributing various virtues to elecampane. The root contains inulin, an inert starch tolerated by diabetics (it can also be extracted from Jerusalem artichokes and for that matter even from dahlia roots). In 1885 it was discovered that what makes it bitter is a component which its discoverer named helenin, an antiseptic and a bactericide. However, modern medicine makes little use of elecampane except for skin tests.

Euell Gibbons is of the opinion that we might well return elecampane to the roster of our food stuffs. If you are moved to give it a try, consult his "Stalking the Healthy Herbs" for directions on how to make candied elecampane roots and elecampane candy. "Just the sight of a patch of elecampane blooming by the roadside," he writes, "will lift my sprits and dispel melancholy, and since I have been eating elecampane candy regularly, the passions of my hucklebone have been so far as I can tell, under perfect control."

(c) *1976, Waverley Root.*

BELGIUM: Poets, Society and Debts

By Jan Sjöby

BRUSSELS (IHT).—Is the poet in debt to society or vice versa? If so why, how and how much?

Is the "social function" of the poet distinct from his "social conscience" or are the two concepts intertwined? What is the nature of the poet-society confrontation and does it affect and influence either or both?

Some 500 poets from some 40 countries will attempt to answer these questions Sept. 2-6 at the 13th Biennale Internationale de Poésie in the Knokke-Heist Casino. The theme this year will be "the social function of poetry" and slated as keynote speakers are poets Abdelaziz Kacem of Tunisia and Sadi de Gorter of the Netherlands.

The host country will as usual be heavily represented, this time by more than 100 poets ranging from aspiring through established to world names like Robert Goffin and Marcel Thiry. France is a good runner-up with some 40 participants, among them Alain Bosquet and Pierre Emmanuel. Others on the roster of delegates are Poland's Zbigniew Bienkowski, Portugal's David Mourao-Ferreira and Senegal's Lamine Diakhate. Two Americans have registered: Lou Lutour of New York and Jeno Platthy, Washington, D.C.

Work Sessions

Scheduled in among work sessions of recitation, discourse and debate are off-theme meetings to air questions such as "poetry and childhood": a couple of sessions on Dutch-language poetry in the 20th century; and a violin recital by Edith Volckaert. The theme of the grand gala soirée is, not surprisingly, "poésie et musique."

The grand biennale prize, donated by the Kredietbank, amounts this year to 100,000 Belgian francs. It will go to the poet who, in the opinion of an international 20-member jury, best answers the questions raised, in terms of logic as well as aesthetics.

"We tend to think of the biennale prize as a kind of junior Nobel Prize," said Paul Février, secretary of the organizing committee (and the prize jury). "We like to recall that one of our juries picked Saint-John Perse before they got around to honoring him in Stockholm. And we'd like to point out that, unlike the Swedish Academy, our prize-awarding jury is freshly selected for each biennale, for that biennale only, to eliminate any chance for oligarchy."

Seeds for Meetings

The seeds for the biennale were sown in 1960 by poet Arthur Haulot, then editor of the prestigious, Brussels-based Journal des Poètes. Mr. Haulot called for an inter-European get-together of poets and in 1951 a Rencontre Européenne de Poésie gathered in Knokke under the chairmanship of Jean Cassou. A major decision at the meet was to meet again, on a regular basis, and to make it an international event.

The first international biennale, under the patronage of the late Queen Elisabeth, was held the following year on the theme "poetry of the mid-century." Two hundred poets from 29 countries participated.

Biennale themes have varied in the past 25 years, from "poetry and language" through "poetry and tomorrow's man" to "surrealism and poetry today." The 1976 theme was chosen for its "acute relevance."

"We are looking forward to learn what our colleagues from abroad will have to say on the subject," said Mr. Février. "We may bear in mind that there already is a tradition of social awareness in Belgian poetry: Ever since Verhaeren, Belgian poets have been well aware of the fact that the role they play in the world is performed within a social context."

Romania's Yiddish Theater Turns 100

BUCHAREST, Aug. 16 (AP) Romania's Yiddish Theater, said to be the oldest Yiddish-language theater in the world, is marking its centennial this month.

Founded 100 years ago Avram Goldfade, a folk poet, the theater was nationalized in 1948 when the Communists took over. Its present director, Frida Auerbach, describes it as "militant."

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FINANCE

PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1976

...rk Rises ...13-Month ...gh Point

...onn Fails to Act ...evalue Currency

...DON, Aug. 16 (AP-DJ).—...utsche mark edged upward ...her 13-month high against ...llar today as expectations ...ekend revaluation of the ...n currency in a realign- ...f the joint European float ...to materialize.

...dollar fell to 2.5285 deutsche ...from 2.5305 Friday after ...higher against the mark ...morning. However, the ...was about unchanged ...the Swiss franc at 2.4878. ...ure on the Belgian franc ...ilder within the float, or ...eased, partly because of a ...increase in Belgian and ...interest rates and partly ...e of repurchases of currency ...ort before the weekend.

...Benelux currencies finish- ...ove their bottom support ...against the mark and were ...y higher against the dollar.

...Belgian and Dutch central ...raised their discount rates ...oint Friday to respectively ...6.5 per cent. Call money ...ssels rose to 9.3 per cent ...from 7.85 per cent Friday. ...call money in Amsterdam ...o 18 per cent offered from ...cent.

...ling was little changed at ...s compared with $1.7813 Fri- ...ut it declined against most ...ental currencies. This was ...ed in a widening of ster- ...trade weighted depreciation ...st 10 currencies to 39.1 per ...below 1971 parities from ...er cent.

...yen continued to appreciate ...Japanese authorities hinted ...eek that the Bank of Japan ...no longer be quite so active ...eping the yen at artificially ...evels. The dollar ended at ...yen, down from 291 Friday. ...ks in France were closed ...national holiday.

...EC Jobless ...ate, Output ...re Stagnant

...USSELS, Aug. 16 (AP-DJ).— ...mployment stopped declining ...production growth slowed ...g the nine countries of the ...non Market in June, accord- ...o a report by the European ...mission, the Common Market ...tive.

...ere was "some moderation" ...ce increases but considerable ...tionary pressures remained. ...rowing number of industries ...stepped up output but ex- ...on lost momentum in the ...ction of consumer goods. ...unemployment totaled about ...illion people, or 4.5 per cent ...e labor force, up from 4.3 ...ent in May. The figure was ...the same as last December. ...ustrial production showed ...ear trend from country to ...try, the Commission reported. ...sumer prices were rising in ...at an annual rate of only ...er cent, compared with 12 ...ent in May and 17 per cent ...ril. This kind of drop is ...al in the spring.

...ports have been rising faster ...exports. In the first four ...hs of this year the excess ...over $1 billion greater than ...same period last year. An ...tion was trade with North ...ica, where export, have ...ced out the rise of imports. ...high rate of increase in the ...y supply in the EEC had ...lackened appreciably in the ...g, it said.

...Car Sales Rise ...Per Cent in Month

...TROIT, Aug. 16 (AP-DJ).— ...car sales in early August ...ed 48 per cent from a week ...earlier period to a record ...

...the Aug. 1-10 period Detroit ...makers delivered 194,760 ...compared with 131,318 a ...earlier. The industry sold ...cars a day in the period, ...cord daily-selling rate. The ...ous top daily-selling rate for ...August was 1965's 23,291.

...nish Cost of Living

...DRID, Aug. 16 (AP).—The ...of living in Spain went up ...62 per cent during July, ac- ...ng to official figures releas- ...day. Spain's cost of living ...ased in 11.72 per cent in the ...seven months of 1976.

Sen. Long's Tax 'Reform' Caper

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Aug 16 (WP).—The Senate, by a vote of 49-22 (where were the other 29 distinguished members?), passed a tax "reform" bill last week that disgraces the Congress and insults the nation. Not only does the bill fail to accomplish any measure of "reform" (if that word is supposed to mean making the tax laws less unfair), but it opens wide new loopholes. It makes a sham of the congressional budget process, which is supposed to save the taxpayers as a whole some money.

Much of what has happened reflects the inordinate influence of one man in the Senate—Russell Long, D-La., who as chairman of the powerful Finance Committee runs the tax show with all of the skill and untrammeled authority of an unchallenged czar.

Tax reformers in the Senate, with the help of public-minded groups of tax experts, were temporarily pleased with themselves a few weeks ago. At that time, they embarrassed Sen. Long into abandoning some 20 provisions specially written to take care of individual taxpayers or, at the most, a few taxpayers.

Such provisions are the next thing to dipping one's hands in the till. You need a friend on the Finance Committee to sneak such blatant stuff through the congressional system. Most of the time, the other members of the committee do not know who the provisions benefit, or their cost to the rest of the taxpayers. But as John Pierson of the Wall Street Journal reported, "the more things change, the more they stay the same": The Senate approved, almost without debate, special interest tax breaks for artists, racetrack owners, crop dusters, volunteer firemen and others.

The Senate bill defeated efforts by a group of liberals headed by Senators Edward Kennedy, D-Mass. and Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, to pick up $2 billion by closing loopholes, in accordance with instructions in the congressional budget resolution. Instead, the Senate bill as it stands not only yields the Treasury no new money, but would cost an additional $200 million in fiscal 1977, and $3.2 billion by fiscal 1981.

Among the goodies that Sen. Long's crew proposes to dish out are larger tax exemptions for estates. The Senate and House tax bills would allow a husband or wife to leave a spouse $250,000 or half the adjusted gross estate tax-free, whichever is larger. Right now, the marital deduction is half the estate, no matter how small.

But even worse, the bills continue the "generation-skipping" loophole where the bequest does not exceed $1 million. As Thomas Reese of the consumer-oriented tax organization "Taxation With Representation" points out, this is a loophole for the "super-rich." A grandparent, for example, can leave $1 million in trusts for each grandchild, allowing his own children to escape any tax on the trust assets on their death, although they enjoy the income from the trusts for their lifetime.

The bill also provides tax cuts for railroads, airlines and other transportation companies, and for taxpayers who insulate their homes. It also makes permanent Sen. Long's pet project, Employee Stock Ownership Plans (ESOPs). The effect of ESOPs, financed by a special 2-per-cent tax credit, is to provide a gift of stock from the public at large to employees in companies that take the credit. The employee gets the stock without cost; the company provides a form of compensation for the employee (on which tax is deferred), and all the other taxpayers pick up the check. It is a nice deal for those who get it.

Meanwhile, Senators Kennedy, Muskie and the other liberals struck out in their efforts to scale down the corporate export subsidy, or to raise the pathetically small minimum tax on the wealthy, or to bar brand new loopholes. Why are the liberals so relatively powerless? "They just don't have the votes, and Long does," says a congressman bitterly. But why do the liberals not have the votes? So far, the entrenched lobbies for businessmen and wealthy individuals have been too powerful, and the average citizen has been unable to persuade his representatives in Congress that, in a fair system, every dollar ought to be taxed like every other dollar.

Easing Doubts About Debt Increase

Russians Boost Exports to West Germany

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Aug. 16 (NYT).—A sharp increase this year in exports by the Soviet Union and its Eastern European allies to their biggest non-Communist trading partner, West Germany, has at least temporarily reassured officials worried about enormous debts the East has incurred to finance its trade deficits.

The Soviet Union and its allies have been stepping up exports of raw materials and oil to West Germany this year and this may be able to reduce their $38-billion to $40-billion debt to the United States and Western Europe, according to leading bankers in Bonn.

The Communist countries have financed much of the dramatic increase in trade with West Germany, the United States and other Western countries in recent years by borrowing in Western credit markets. The West German central bank estimated the total outstanding last year at $30 billion to $35 billion. It has since risen closer to $40 billion, German bankers say.

Until this year, Communist trade with West Germany had been largely one-way. West German companies exported $3.6 billion more in heavy machinery and goods to the Soviet Union last year than they bought in return, for instance.

Deliveries Rise

But in the first six months of this year, according to a report by the Economics Ministry in Bonn, deliveries of raw material, oil and natural gas from the Soviet Union to West Germany rose 50 per cent over last year to $865 million. West German exports to the Soviet Union, by contrast, rose only 3 per cent from the year-earlier level to $1.35 billion.

"The trade surplus is still extraordinarily high," the central bank noted in a recent report, "but it now seems to have passed a certain peak."

Political concern about purchases by the Communist nations of Western goods with money they borrow from Western banks—and about where it will all end—has been growing. It was one of the subjects of the Western "economic summit" held in Puerto Rico in June, according to West German officials, and they say Communist borrowing will be watched more closely in the future.

Hans-Joachim Schreiber, a member of the board at Dresdner Bank, suggested in Luxembourg last Thursday that it would be "desirable" for European banks to set up an information clearing house to reduce the guesswork on how great the total Soviet and Eastern European debt is.

"Right now," the West German banker said, "all we can do is guess. The Soviet Union and the other Communist countries don't publish balance-of-payments figures, but the Russians have an excellent credit rating and have always met their obligations punctually."

He pointed out that an international consortium of 15 banks, led by Dresdner Bank, made a loan of $600 million to Moscow's International Investment Bank at the end of June.

The West German central bank estimated last month that the Communist countries owed $8 billion just to West Germany, because West German imports from these countries had not begun to keep pace with exports until this year.

In the last three years alone, German banks and companies granted a total of $4.6 billion in long-term credits to the Communist countries—more than half of that to the Soviet Union.

Danes Act to Cut Consumption Under Threat of Elections

By George Boultwood

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 16 (AP-DJ).—The Danish government has decided that the Danes have been living far beyond their means for too long and the overspending has to stop. The minority Social Democratic government has issued an ultimatum—accept a drastic brake on spending or face a snap election.

Prime Minister Anker Joergensen acted early today to break a deadlock on ways to cure the economy's ills. His plan, so far backed by only four of the 11 parties, will be presented on a take-it-or-leave-it basis to an emergency session of the Folketing (parliament) tomorrow.

The country has been living off a mountain of borrowed money. The national bank reported recently that the nation's foreign debt, both public and private, was 32 billion kroner, or about $5 billion, at the end of June, up from 27 billion kroner at the end of 1975.

The balance of payments deficit for the first half of this year widened to 6 billion kroner, or about $1 billion, from 500 million kroner a year earlier.

Banker Warns

Erik Hoffmeyer, director of the national bank, warned in June that the country's foreign debts had become dangerously high and must not go higher. He blamed political indecision and acted on his own to restrict bank lending for consumer goods.

Mr. Hoffmeyer's actions followed the failure of the Folketing to agree on a new economic plan. For months the 11 parties in the Folketing have quarreled over an economic package that was supposed to put a brake on spending, slow down wage increases, reduce public spending and provide incentives to export industries in order to reduce unemployment, currently 4.9 per cent of the work force.

Sources say Mr. Joergensen wants to trim the current government budget, which runs to April, 1977, by 2 billion kroner from 78.5 billion kroner, but this has not been officially confirmed.

Industrial wages rose 20 per cent in 1974 and 12 per cent to 1975. The spending spree that followed put a tremendous burden on the balance of payments. The government actually lowered retail prices by 5 per cent last fall by reducing the value-added tax for five months.

The idea was to stimulate the economy and provide more jobs. Now the experts ruefully admit that most benefit went to imports, which poured in to meet the demand. Danish firms, already slowed by the recession, did not have big enough inventories to compete and the imports had to be financed by still more borrowing abroad.

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Mr. Joergensen broke off negotiations. Saying he could not imagine that any responsible party would turn down his plan, he stated that the only alternative would be to call an election quickly.

French Parts Used in Car at Chrysler U.K.

Firm Integrates Unit In Europe Operations

By Alan Jenks

LONDON, Aug. 16 (AP-DJ).—Chrysler United Kingdom Ltd. today began assembling Chrysler 1307/1308 models at its Ryton plant in Coventry using parts supplied by Chrysler France SA.

The move is the most important step yet taken by Chrysler Corp. to integrate its loss-making British unit with the company's other, more successful, European subsidiaries.

Both Chrysler and the British government, which bailed out Chrysler U.K. last year, believe long-term viability for Chrysler U.K. can best be achieved by making it part of the U.S. company's European operations.

This is the first time that Chrysler's British and French units have both assembled the same car.

In the past two months Chrysler U.K. has rushed through a £12-million program to re-equip the Ryton plant for assembly of the front-wheel drive car, named as the Europeon car of the year in 1975.

Output Schedule

Production at Ryton of the 1307/1308, known in Britain as the Alpine, is expected to be running at about 700 cars a week by this fall. This will rise to about 900 cars a week by December. In comparison, Chrysler France's Poissy plant outside Paris is turning out about 5,000 of the cars every week.

The first 1307/1308s to be assembled at Ryton will be made up almost completely from parts shipped from France, with the exception of such items as paint and adhesives.

However, a Chrysler U.K. spokesman said that by mid-1977 the car would be "over 50-percent British-sourced." Next spring, Chrysler U.K. will be exporting some engine parts and suspension units to France to be used in 1307/13085 assembled at Poissy.

Donald Lander, the Chrysler U.K. managing director recently appointed as Chrysler Corp. vice-president for Europe, says Chrysler U.K. is already receiving "considerable benefits" as it becomes integrated into Chrysler Europe.

"Chrysler already has a 6.7-per-cent share of the sales in Europe and our market share has been increasing," Mr. Lander says. "We are aiming at a much larger share by 1980 and models from our British plants are essential to this plan."

Like Ford Policy

Chrysler's integration of its European activities is similar to the policy begun nearly 10 years ago by Ford Motor Co., and also adopted more recently by General Motors Corp.

Both Ford and GM are among the top car sellers in Europe, with estimated market shares of about 12 per cent for the first half of the year. Ford hopes to become the top seller in Europe next year as production of its new Fiesta compact car in Britain, West Germany and Spain reaches full capacity levels.

Chrysler will also introduce a new compact model in Europe next spring. The car, code named the 424, will be built at the Linwood, Scotland, plant of Chrysler U.K.

A Chrysler spokesman says the company has "high hopes" for the 424 which is to be sold throughout Europe. In 1978, Chrysler will bring out a new version of the Simca 1100 series now being made by Chrysler France. This new car is being developed in conjunction with Chrysler Corp's new car program in the United States.

Japan Reported Ready to Speed Imports of Cars

TOKYO, Aug. 16 (AP-DJ).—The Transportation Ministry will send inspectors to Europe next year to expedite Japan's foreign car import approvals, Nihon Keizai Shimbun, the financial daily, reported today.

The paper said the group would include one official posted to the European Economic Community headquarters in Brussels and an unspecified number of roving inspectors.

The ministry is said to be acting in response to European automakers' complaints that Japan's car import rules are vague and excessively complex. The Transport Ministry inspectors will check European-built autos for compliance with Japanese standards before shipment to Japan, Nihon Keizai said. At present they are checked after arriving in Japan.

Common Market officials have said that in 1975 Japan exported 370,013 vehicles to Europe, while importing only 26,591 European-made vehicles.

U.S. Reports Banking Data

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP).—American banks increased their loans and investments overseas in the April-June quarter on the strength of increased flows of deposits from abroad, the government reported today.

The Commerce Department said U.S. banks' loans and other claims on foreigners rose $4.4 billion faster than foreigners repaid their debts during the quarter. That compared with a $3.7-billion increase in the first quarter.

The Commerce Department said the biggest shifts were in the United Kingdom, Mexico and Brazil.

Deposits and other bank liabilities to foreigners, meanwhile, climbed by $3 billion with about half of the increase accounted for by Caribbean branches of U.S. banks. The change compared with a $1.3-billion increase in the first quarter of the year.

Other significant changes in U.S. international transactions, the Commerce Department said, were a $1.4-billion increase in U.S. purchases of foreign securities, even though that was smaller than the $2.5-billion increase in the first quarter. The department attributed most of the slower growth to a decline in Canadian issues.

Foreign official assets invested in the United States increased $3.8 billion compared with a $2.4-billion jump in the first quarter.

U.S. .2% Output Rise Smallest in 9 Months

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP).—U.S. industrial output grew by the smallest margin in nine months during July, partly because of strike activity, the Federal Reserve Board reported Friday.

The performance in the crucial industrial sector should be helped in future months by settlement of the rubber industry strike, but for July the rise in output of the U.S. factories, mines and utilities measured 0.2 per cent.

That compared with a 0.4-per-cent rise in June and was the smallest since October's 0.1-per-cent rise.

The industrial sector accounts for about a third of the jobs in the economy, so that slow growth there creates a dampening effect on the creation of new jobs.

So far, however, the economy has managed to recover despite growth in the industrial sector which has lagged behind the services and other sectors.

The economy as a whole surpassed pre-recession production peaks this spring, but the Federal Reserve index shows that, despite steady advances in industrial production, that sector is still 1.1 per cent below the peak hit in June, 1974.

American industrial production is currently 10.1 per cent ahead of where it was a year ago and 16.7 per cent ahead of where it was when the recession apparently ended in March, 1975.

The growth in industrial production has been held down by about 0.2 per cent by the rubber industry strike for the last three months, and the Federal Reserve said the strikes in the coal fields during July also diminished industrial output.

French Output Up

PARIS, Aug. 16 (AP-DJ).—The French index of industrial production, seasonally adjusted and excluding the building industry, stood at 122 in June—an increase of 0.8 per cent on the May index of 121 and 9 per cent above the June, 1975 index of 112, the Finance Ministry said today. The index is based on 100 equalling 1970.

The ministry said that in the energy sector, industrial production had gone up by 1.8 per cent in June compared with a month before, and by 4.6 per cent when compared with June, 1975.

Production of capital goods dropped by 3.5 per cent in June from May levels, however, with output remaining the same as a year earlier.

The ministry said production of consumer goods was at a record level in June—1.7 per cent higher than in May and 15.25 per cent above the rate of June last year. Output of intermediary products rose by 2.6 per cent in June from May and was 10.5 per cent higher on a year-on-year basis.

1 Billion Spent To Defend Franc

PARIS, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—France spent over 1 billion francs in July to defend its weakening currency against speculative pressure, according to official figures issued today.

The Finance Ministry said the country's gold and foreign currency reserves fell last month by 1.136 billion francs to 35.51 billion francs.

The convertible currency holdings fell by 1.213 billion francs to 19.935 billion francs. This was due to operations in support of the franc, the ministry said.

Markets Closed

Stock exchanges and banks were closed in France Monday for a national holiday. Stock exchanges and some banks were closed in Belgium and Luxembourg, also for national holidays.

Wall Street Awaits Result Of Convention

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (IHT).—Prices edged higher in quiet trading today as Wall Street waited for the Republican convention to choose a presidential candidate.

President Ford was said to be very close to having the 1,130 party delegates necessary to assure his nomination over challenger Ronald Reagan.

"Nothing is going to turn the market on until the Republicans choose a candidate," declared one analyst.

Other analysts suggested it was possible the market would continue to do very little until the summer holiday season officially ends on Labor Day, the first Monday in September.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 2.58 points to 992.77. It was up 4.24 at 3 o'clock.

Advancing issues led decliners by about 730 to about 630.

Volume totaled 16.21 million shares, compared with 13.93 million yesterday.

Westinghouse, among the volume leaders, rose 1/2 to 17 3/8 on 233,000 shares.

Xerox, also active, gained 1 to 65 1/2. Less active Teledyne rose 1 1/4 to 75 1/8. It said it acquired more than a 7-per-cent interest in National Can Corp. and Curtiss-Wright Corp. for investment purposes.

National Can's stock rose 1/8 to 16 3/8, while Curtiss-Wright was unchanged at 16 1/4.

Superior Oil, which reported sharply lower earnings, slipped 1 to 190.

U.S. Steel, which raised prices of some products Friday, was unchanged at 50.

Cone Mills lost 1 1/8 to 41 1/2.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were mixed. The Amex index was up 0.09 at 103.89.

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Advisers to the Managers

Antony Gibbs Holdings Limited

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 16

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
36⅜	32⅛	ACF Indl.80	9	102	35¼	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
4	1⅞	AJ Industris	5	23	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
24⅛	18⅝	AMF Inc 1.24	10	137	19¼	19	19¼+	¼
17⅝	12¾	APLCorp 1	5	19	14½	14⅛	14¼+	⅛
60⅝	47¾	ARASv 1.06	15	6	54⅛	54	54 —	⅛
33	16	ASALtd .80		114	17⅜	17	17¼+	⅛
11¾	7¼	ATOInc .28	5	33	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
49⅝	37¼	AbbtLab .83	17	298	50¼	49⅞	50 +	⅞
10¼	8⅛	AcmeCiv .50	13	7	9	8⅞	8⅞+	¼
4½	2⅝	AdmDg .04	6	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
12⅝	9⅞	AdmEx .91e		42	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
5⅞	4	Adms Millis	9	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13½	7¾	Addressog	9	78	9½	9¼	9½+	⅛
11⅞	7¼	AdvInv .18e		51	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
23⅛	22½	AetnaLf 1.08	11	500	33	32¾	33 +	¼
14⅝	9⅞	Ahmans .22	7	159	13⅝	13	13⅝+	⅜
6⅞	2½	Aileen Inc	21	29	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+	⅛
39¾	36⅞	AirProd .20	17	555	37⅞	37	37¼—	⅛
13½	11	Airbn F .50	12	23	13⅝	13⅛	13¼+	⅛
34⅝	17¼	Alrcolnc 1.15		89	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞+	⅛
25¾	17	Akzona 1.20	10	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	¼
15⅞	13⅝	AlaGas 1.28	7	3	14	14	14 —	⅛
91½	77¼	AlaP pf .28		250	85	85	85 +	¼
17½	11⅛	Alaskin .30e	6	38	15¼	15	15	
21¾	14	Albanyin .72	11	17	19⅞	19½	19¾+	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	AlbertoC .36	15	4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
25⅞	17⅝	Albertsn .72	9	94	21¼	21	21¼+	⅛
30⅝	19⅝	AlcanAlu .40	89	505	28⅞	28½	28½—	⅛
18⅛	14⅛	AlcoStd .72	6	26	17⅞	17⅛	17⅜+	⅜
28	21⅜	AlconLb .28	20	5	24⅛	24⅛	24¼	
9¼	5¾	Alexdrs .36e	5	11	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
11⅛	7½	AllegCp .15e	32	17	11⅛	10⅞	11 +	⅛
43¼	26½	AllgLud 1.80	6	32	35¼	35	35	
45⅛	33¼	AllgLud pf 3		2	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	
20	16¾	AllgPw 1.60	7	126	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	
20	9¾	AllenGrp .60	7	28	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅜
44⅞	53½	AlldCh 1.80	9	148	40	39¾	40 +	⅛
13⅝	9⅞	AlldMnt .64	7	10	12½	12⅜	12⅜+	⅛
55¼	43½	AlldStr 1.80	6	29	44⅞	44⅜	44⅞+	⅜
6	2¼	Alld Supmkt		18	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	⅛
26¾	11⅛	AllisChal .60	7	308	26⅞	26¼	26½+	½
11	6½	AlphaP Ind	13	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
58½	3½	Alcoa .40	27	490	57¾	57¼	57⅝—	⅛
41⅞	33¾	AmalSug 3a	3	4	36⅞	36¾	36⅞+	⅜
60¼	47	Amax 1.75	14	238	55	54¾	54¾—	⅛
146	115	Amax pf5.25		2	133½	133¼	133½	
58¼	52⅝	Amax pfB 3		15	55¾	55½	55¾+	⅞
22¾	11¾	AMBAC .80	8	61	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞+	¼
21¾	16¼	Amerce 1.20	7	4	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
24⅝	16⅝	AHess .30b	6	111	22⅛	21⅝	21¾	
59⅞	45⅞	AHes pf 3.50		22	54⅛	53⅝	54⅛+	⅜
21¼	13¾	AAirFlil .4	8	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	¼
16⅝	8⅝	Am Airlin	20	439	15½	15	15⅛—	¼
9⅛	4⅞	Amcord .36	7	22	9⅛	9	9⅛	
15¼	11¾	AmBaker 1	4	10	13⅛	13¼	13¼	
43½	38⅛	ABrnds 2.60	6	49	41	40⅝	40⅝—	⅛
25	21	ABrnd pf1.70		3	24¾	24¾	24¾+	¼
39⅛	19⅝	AmBdcst .80	25	x223	37⅞	37⅝	37½+	½
12¼	9⅛	AmBldM .40	7	1	10	10	10 —	⅛
36½	30⅝	AmCan 2.20	8	122	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝+	¼
23⅛	21	ACan pf 1.75		49	23	23	23	
3	1⅛	AmCen Mtg		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
16⅞	12½	Am Credit.26e		141	14⅝	14⅝	14¾	
28⅛	23½	ACyan 1.50	9	170	27¼	27	27	
10⅝	7⅞	am Distill		69	10⅝	9¾	10¼+	1¼
28⅛	19¾	ADistTel .4	11	56	24¼	23¾	24⅛+	⅛
13⅞	12½	ADul pf .84a		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	¼
25¼	20⅛	AmElPw 2	9	361	22¾	22½	22⅝	
15	10	AFamily .28	6	103	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛+	¾
14	7⅝	AmFinSy pf		z100	8⅛	½	8⅛+	⅛
6⅝	2¼	AmFin Sys		40	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
24¼	22⅞	AGIBd 1.96e		10	24⅛	24	24	
17⅞	15	AGenCv 1.32		4	17	17	17	
17⅝	12⅛	AGnlns .68	5	57	16⅝	16½	16½—	¼
26⅛	21¾	A Glnpf 1.80		19	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛+	⅛
17¾	13¾	AGIns pf .90		6	17½	17½	17½+	⅛
18¼	15	AmHoist .80	4	33	16¼	15⅞	16¼+	⅛
37¾	31⅛	AmHome 1	21	645	35¼	34⅝	34½—	⅝
37¾	29½	AmHosp .40	21	139	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
4⅝	2½	Am Invest		15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅞	5⅞	A Medicl .12	8	5	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
8⅞	5⅛	A Medicorp.10	5	353	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞+	¼
7¾	4⅝	Am Motors	7	222	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
37½	32¾	ANatR 2.64	7	53	37	36⅞	36¾+	⅛
12¼	8⅝	AmSeat .40	6	12	10¼	10	10	
14	8⅛	AShip 1.07t	5	20	12½	12	12⅛+	⅛
28⅛	16¾	AmStand 2.30	8	51	28¼	27¾	28¼+	¼
77½	54½	A Stdpf 4.75		15	77½	77	77½	
8¼	6⅛	AmSterll .30	13	58	7	6¾	6¾—	¼
33	26½	AmStrs 1.98	5	17	30⅛	29¾	30⅛	
60	50⅝	AmT&T 3.80	11	2024	60⅛	59⅝	60 +	⅜
63	55	AmT&Tpf 4		91	65⅛	62⅝	63⅛+	⅝
47⅛	43¾	ATT pfA3.64		10	46¼	46⅛	46¼+	⅛
10⅞	8⅝	AWatWk .70	5	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
18	15⅛	AW4.1pf 1.43		z230	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	¼
14	12¼	AW prf 1.25		z430	13⅛	13	13⅛+	½
19¼	15	Ameron 1	5	9	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	
10¼	5½	AmesD .14e	4	8	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
24¾	19¼	Ametek 1.20	9	44	22⅞	22⅝	22¾	⅛
19⅞	14⅝	Amfaclnc 1	6	38	15⅝	15¼	15¼—	⅜
35⅝	26	AMPInc .41	37	100	33⅝	33½	33⅝	
12	8½	Ampco .40a	7	14	10⅝	10	10⅝+	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Ampex Corp	14	116	7⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
3⅛	1½	Amrep Corp		52	1⅝	1½	1⅝—	⅛
51⅞	36½	Amstar 2.70	6	31	46⅛	44	44 —	⅝
9	7⅝	Amstr pf .6		5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
46⅝	34	Amsted 2	7	x21	46⅜	46⅛	46⅜+	⅝
8	4⅝	Amtel .32	6	21	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
29⅛	17⅜	Anacond .60		33	29½	28½	28½	
32	22⅞	AnchrH 1.30	7	43	31½	31⅝	31½+	1
45¾	35¾	AndCly 1.60	8	10	42	42	42	
8⅛	6	Angelica .16	8	39	6⅞	6	6⅞—	⅛
10½	6¼	Anixter .20	6	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	⅛
12⅞	⅞	AnsulCo .55t		12	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
19½	10⅛	Apache .50	7	25	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
27⅛	23⅝	Apco Oil	174	10	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	
3⅞	1⅝	Apeco Corp		62	1¾	1½	1¾	
77	68	ApPw pf7.40		z380	75	73	74 —	1
4⅛	2½	Applid Mag	12	14	3½	3¼	3½+	⅛
14⅞	9¾	ArcataN .52	7	12	12⅝	12¼	12¼—	⅛
31⅛	20½	ArchDan .20	10	291	24	23⅝	23¾+	⅛
6	3¼	Arctic Entr	11	5	4⅞	4¾	4¾—	⅛
3½	1⅞	Aristar		111	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	¼
17¾	15	ArizPSv 1.36	7	56	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
111½	103¼	AriPpf 10.70		z70	109	109	109	
27½	21½	ArkLGs 1.70	8	9	27¼	27	27 +	⅛
14⅞	6	ArkBest .35		3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Arlen RltyD		67	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
5⅞	4⅛	Armada Cp	13	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
35¼	26¾	Armco 1.80	10	65	33¼	33	33⅛+	¼
32⅞	27	Arm pf 2.10		16	31¼	31	31	
32⅞	23⅞	ArmstCk 1	12	71	27¼	27	27 —	¼
50⅝	46⅝	ArmC pf3.75		z380	50¼	50¼	50¼+	1
20⅞	15	AroRu .80	6	22	20⅛	20¼	20⅛+	⅛
17⅛	12⅞	ArpCorp 1	7	1	16	16	16	
16	9⅜	Arvin .26e	6	87	15⅝	15¼	15⅜+	⅜
27½	25¼	Arvinin pf 2		17	27	27	27 —	⅛
20	13⅛	Asarco .80	26	93	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞—	⅛
29⅞	19⅞	AshlOil 1.70	6	43	27⅜	27	27 +	¼
40	27½	AsdDrG 1.50	10	77	31¼	30½	31¼+	1¼
14⅞	8¾	Athlone .60	5	13	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
4½	1⅝	Atlco Mtg		13	2	2	2	
19¾	17⅞	AtlCyEl 1.54	8	34	19	18¾	18⅞	
104⅞	81	AtlRich 3.20	12	123	100¾	100¼	100¼—	½
51¼	50¼	AtlRch wi		3	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	⅛
176½	137	AtlRch pf 3		4	170	170	170 —	½
67¼	54¼	AtlRc pf 2.0		79	63⅝	62¾	62¾—	⅝
7¼	3¼	Atlas Corp	9	630	5¼	5	5⅛+	⅛
35½	32⅝	Auto Data	29	95	33⅞	32¾	33 —	⅜
7⅞	4⅞	Autmind .24	5	41	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
15	4½	Avco Corp	2	88	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	
1⅞	9-16	AvcoCp wt		57	1¼	1¼	1¼+	⅛
41½	18⅞	AvcoCp pf		111	41	40⅞	40⅞—	⅛
29⅞	23⅝	AveryInt .36	29	4	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
13⅛	7½	Avis Inc	7	71	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝+	⅛
20⅝	10¼	Avnetlnc .60	8	101	19¾	19½	19¾+	⅛
48¼	32¼	AvonPd 1.80	18	1050	46⅝	46	46⅝+	½
		B						
4	2	BTMtg .30e		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
36¾	18¾	BabckWil 1	8	89	35⅝	35¼	35⅝+	⅜
14⅝	4¼	Bache .40e	4	25	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
12¼	8⅝	Bakerin .24	8	34	9⅝	9⅛	9¼+	⅛
54	40⅛	BakrIntl .42	14	111	51	50½	50⅝—	⅝
13⅝	8½	BaldDH .48	7	22	13	13	13	
25¼	18⅛	BallCp .80	7	7	21¾	21¼	21¾+	½
21⅞	11⅝	BallyMf .02e	16	27	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	
25⅜	22⅛	BaltGE 2.08	8	67	25½	25⅛	25¼+	⅛
56½	50	Balt pfB 4.50		z120	55½	54½	54½	
16⅛	12½	BanCa 1.15e	270	11	13¾	13	13⅛—	¼
32⅞	16⅝	Bandag .05e	13	17	19⅞	19	19⅝—	⅛
11⅛	4½	Bangr Punt	4	45	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅜
14	9	BanP pf 1.25		1	14	14	14	
20	12½	BangP pf 2		1	18	18	18	
33	28⅝	BkofNY 2.20	6	86	32¾	32⅝	32¾	⅛
16⅝	11⅛	BkofVa .88	6	15	13¾	13⅝	13¾	
57⅞	53¼	BankAm 1.60	12	461	54⅛	53½	54⅛+	½
27⅝	26⅝	BankA wi		24	27¼	27	27¼+	⅛
38	28⅞	BankTr 3	8	44	36⅛	35⅞	36	
28⅛	25⅝	BnkT pf 2.50		31	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞+	⅛
34½	25¼	BarbOil 1.60	56	15	31¾	31⅜	31½—	½
13	11⅝	BardCR .24	14	205	15⅛	14⅞	15 +	⅜
16¼	7⅝	BasicInc .0	7	7	15½	15¼	15½+	⅛
30	22⅝	BatesMf .80	14	9	25¾	25¼	25¾+	½
39¼	27¾	BauschL .80	9	116	30¼	29⅞	30 —	⅛
46⅝	33	BaxtTrv .21	27	390	43½	42⅞	43 +	⅛
20⅝	17⅝	BayStG 1.88	6	5	20¼	20	20¼+	⅛
27⅛	21½	BeatFds .84	14	498	27⅛	27	27 +	⅛
28⅝	22¾	Beckmn .28	17	4	25¼	25⅛	25¼+	⅛
47⅞	34	BectDick .50	18	27	39½	39¼	39¼+	⅛
23⅝	14	BeechA .80	7	11	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
17⅞	⅝	Beker .28	5	95	9⅛	8⅞	9	
20⅛	13⅝	BelcoP .60e	7	17	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛—	⅜
24⅝	15⅝	Belden 1.32	9	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
11⅛	7	BeldinHe .36	7	7	9⅛	9	9⅛—	⅛
25⅛	15	BellHow .84		25	20⅝	20¼	20⅝+	¼
20	13⅝	BemisCo 1.20	8	20	18⅛	18	18¼	
45¾	39½	Bendix 1.72	9	28	40⅞	40⅝	40⅞—	¼
25½	17⅝	BenfiCp 1.45	6	102	24½	24	24⅝+	⅛
58¾	46½	Benef pf 4.30		13	57⅝	56⅝	57⅝+	1⅝
52⅛	45	Benef pf 4.50		z50	49½	49½	49½	
112¼	85¼	Benef pf 5.50		z80	109½	107¾	107¾+	3
2¾	1½	Benguet B.07e	6	25	1¾	1⅝	1¾+	⅛
5¾	2¾	Berkey Pho		18	4	4	4	
19⅞	13⅝	Best Prod	13	24	17¾	17⅝	17½	¼
4	53	BethStl 2	9	119	39⅝	39½	39½—	⅛
33⅞	32	BigThree .40	18	40	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞+	⅛
28⅞	20⅝	BlackDr .40	21	284	20¼	19⅞	19⅞—	½
11⅛	5	BlairJhn .4	9	10	11	10¾	11	
17¼	11½	BlissLau 1b	6	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
20⅛	14⅞	BlockHR 1	11	103	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
48⅛	35⅝	BlueBell 1.60	5	44	40⅜	40	40 —	½
5¾	3⅝	Bluebird Inc	6	47	5	5	5	
6⅞	2⅝	Bobbie Brks	48	19	3⅞	3¾	3⅞+	⅛
43½	24¾	Boeing 1	12	220	41⅜	40⅞	41⅜—	⅛
30¾	23¼	BoiseCas .0	10	110	25½	25¼	25⅜+	⅛
20	18½	Bk Month	7	1	18½	18½	18½—	⅛
32	26	Borden 1.40	10	86	31⅞	31⅜	31½	
30¼	19⅞	BorWar 1.35		100	29⅛	28⅝	28⅞—	⅛
24½	22¾	BosEd 2.44	11	41	24	23¾	24	
12	10⅝	BosE pf 1.17		44	11½	11¼	11½	
14⅝	13⅞	BosE pf 1.46		6	14¼	14¼	14¼	
14¼	8¾	Braniff .24	13	231	12¼	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
31½	15¼	BraunCF .50	7	29	28⅛	28	28⅛+	⅛
32¼	27½	Brig Str .92	17	13	2¼	28½	28½	
83¾	65¼	BristMy 1.80	17	245	79¼	78	79 +	¾
50¼	42¼	BristM pf 2		71	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜+	⅜
12½	10¼	BritPet .35e	16	6	10½	10⅜	10½	
36½	25¾	BrkwGl 1.20	7	168	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜—	⅛
18¼	16⅛	BklyUG 1.72	8	57	18⅛	18	18 +	⅛
8½	5⅝	BwnShrp .20		5	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	/¼
13½	10⅞	BrownC .15e	5	21	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
26	1⅜	BwnGp 1.38	8	17	23¼	25	23 —	⅛
8¾	5⅞	BrwnFer .20	10	75	6¾	6⅝	6¾+	⅛
13¾	11	Brunswk .44	11	101	17⅜	17½	17⅜+	⅛
26⅝	11	BrushW .80	10	23	25	24½	25 —	⅛
30¼	16	BucyEr .56	15	56	26½	26	26⅜+	
19¾	9⅞	BuddCo .80	4	131	19½	19⅛	19¼+	⅛
6¼	5	BudCa pf .60		5	6	6	6	
8⅝	4⅞	Budglnd .24t	5	1	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
26¼	20¼	BuffFo 1.20a	17	6	25⅛	25	25⅛+	⅛
21¼	19¾	BunkHil 1.6		10	21	21	21 +	⅛
16¼	11½	Bunkr pf1.50		2	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞+	¼
9¾	4⅞	Bunk Ramo		42	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
34	23⅞	Burlind 1.40		82	27	26⅞	27	
48½	37⅞	BurlNo .90e	6	188	45	44⅝	44⅞+	¼
7⅝	6½	BurlNo pf.55		4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
30½	24⅞	Burndy .88	13	3	29½	29½	29½—	½
108½	83⅛	Burrghs .68	23	514	94¾	94	94¼—	⅞
59¾	18⅜	ButtesG Oil	6	37	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	
		C						
61	46¼	CBS 1.66	12	63	59¼	59¼	59¼+	⅛
2¾	1⅝	CCI Corp		35	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
2⅜	15-16	CIMtg Gp		18	1	15-16	15-16—	1-16
4¼	2⅝	CIRII Inv		1	3½	3½	3½	
35⅜	28⅝	CITFin 2.20	8	193	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛+	⅜
1⅜	¾	CL Assets		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7	4½	CL Asst pf1.16k		15	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
6	3⅞	CLCAm .24	6	36	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
16⅞	8	CMInv Cp		11	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	¼
8¾	5⅝	CNA Finl	7	163	7½	6⅞	7 +	⅛
14	11	CNA pfA1.18		71	12⅝	12½	12⅝—	⅛
12¾	11	CNAI 1.08a		7	12¼	12	12¼+	⅛
43⅞	40½	CPCInt 2.30	10	35	48⅛	47⅝	48 —	½
26½	14⅝	CTSCp .60	8	6	21⅝	21¼	21⅝+	⅜
4½	2	CabCab For		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
29¼	[illegible]	CabotC 1.08	7	119	27⅛	26⅞	27¼+	¼
5⅛	2¼	Cadence Ind		68	4	3⅞	4 +	¼
5¼	3⅛	Caesars Wrl	15	8	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+	⅛
6⅞	3	Cal Finanl	7	34	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝/	⅛
17½	15¼	CalPUt 1.56	10	2	17	17	17 +	⅛
17½	10¾	Callahn .60r	18	36	14⅝	14	14⅝+	¼
3¾	1¼	Camrn Brn		12	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
27½	18⅛	CmpRL .60a	15	6	19½	19¼	19⅜—	¾
35⅞	29¼	CamSp 1.36	11	8	34	33¾	33¾—	¼
30⅛	29½	CampTag 1.12	10	4	29¾	29¾	29¾—	⅛
90	25½	CanSoRwy		z200	32½	31½	32½	
19½	13	CdnPac .86e	8	14	18½	18⅜	18⅜—	⅛
12⅛	7½	Canalh .64	7	4	7¾	7½	7¾+	⅛
55½	42¼	CapCitis .20	13	113	51½	51¼	51¼—	½
24⅛	17⅞	CapHold .48	11	114	21¾	21⅜	21⅜+	⅛
3	⅞	Capit Mtg		3	1½	1⅜	1½+	⅛
4¼	2½	Carling OKc		11	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
16½	10¼	Carlisle .8	6	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
61¼	53½	CaroC&Oh 3		240	57	67	57 —	½
7	5⅛	CaroFrg .20		33	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	⅜
21⅞	17⅝	CaroPw 1.72	8	185	21½	21¼	21½	
29⅝	26¾	CarP pf 2.67		5	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	
34⅛	21½	CarTec 1.80	8	33	31⅞	31⅜	31½	
18¾	11¼	CarrCp .52	22	31	15½	15¼	15½+	⅛
25¼	17⅞	CartHaw .90	9	40	19	18⅞	19	
8⅝	6¼	CartWall .40	91	11	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
11	8⅝	CascNG .71	5	9	9¼	9	9½	
17⅝	15¼	CastlCk .80b	6	34	15⅞	15¼	15¼—	⅛
62½	58⅞	CaterpTr 1.50	12	315	59¼	58¾	59¼+	⅜
19⅝	14	CecoCp 1.15	8	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
58	42⅝	Celanse 2.0		55	51⅜	51⅛	51⅛—	¾
14	7⅞	Centex .12	14	152	10	9⅞	9⅞	
18¾	13¼	CenSoW 1.20	9	383	15½	15⅛	15¼+	⅛
19½	17½	CenHud 1.72	7	2	18¾	18⅝	18⅝—	¼
1⅜	15⅝	CenIlLt 1.60	11	34	17⅜	17½	17⅝+	⅛
31½	27½	CnlLt pf 2.87		270	30½	30½	30½	
15	12⅞	CenIlPS 1.28	8	35	14⅝	14½	14½+	⅛
22⅝	18	CenLaE 1.40	8	24	21⅛	21	21	
15¾	14	CeMPw 1.34	9	16	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
18	13⅞	CenSoya .60	7	62	15¾	15	15 —	¼
23½	19¼	CenTel 1.36	10	539	23½	23⅜	23½+	⅛
35⅞	19¾	CentrDat .60	17	35	34⅝	34¼	34¼—	⅜
22⅛	15	Certeed .65	10	23	16½	16¼	16¼	
29¾	21⅛	CessnAir 1b	10	115	27⅝	27½	27⅝—	⅛
28½	[illegible]	Champint	9	232	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	
28⅞	18⅞	Chml pf 1.20		4	24⅛	23⅞	24	
13⅞	11	ChamSp .68	9	120	13¼	12⅞	13	
5⅜	3⅛	ChartrCo .08	16	33	3½	3½	3⅝	
26⅞	21⅝	Chartr NY 2	6	12	25¼	25⅛	25¼+	⅛
8½	7	ChaseFd .60		33	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
32¼	26⅝	ChaseM 2.20	13	467	30⅛	29¾	30⅛+	⅜
4	2½	ChaseT .20e		35	2¾	2⅝	2¾—	⅛
11	6	Chelsea .40	4	28	6½	6½	6½	
52	37⅞	Chemfn 1.40	6	8	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞—	⅜
42½	30½	ChmNY 2.88	7	47	42	41⅞	41⅞	
30	25¾	ChesebgP .76	17	101	26⅝	26⅜	26½+	⅛
40⅝	34¼	Chessie 2.10	8	180	37⅝	37	37⅛—	¼
9¼	4¼	ChiMilw Cp		4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
14⅞	⅞	ChiMilw pf		3	12	11⅞	11⅞	⅛
35¾	25⅞	ChiPneuT 2	11	14	28⅞	28⅝	28¾	
3¾	2½	ChkFull .10t		17	2¾	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Chris Craft		16	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
27	17½	ChCft cvpf		4	12¼	12¼	12¼—	¾
15	9¼	Chromal .84	7	19	14¾	14½	14¾—	⅛
22⅝	10⅝	Chrysler .15e	18	783	22	21⅝	22 +	⅛
21⅞	19⅛	CinBell 1.60	8	9	21⅛	21	21⅛+	⅛
20¼	17	CinnGE 1.64	12	62	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜—	⅛
105	98	CinG pf 9.28		z50	102	102	102 +	⅜
104¼	99¾	CinG pf 9.52		z70	103¾	103¾	103¾+	¾
35½	18¾	CinMile 1.40	16	30	30½	30	30 +	¼
37¾	27¾	Citicorp .96	12	13	35½	34⅝	35¼	½
55¼	38⅞	CitiesSv 2.80	8	24	53	52⅞	52⅞	
5	1½	CitzSR .30e		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
11⅝	7	CityInvst .66	9	140	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜+	⅛
15-16	⅜	CityInv wt		67	7-16	7-16	7-16+	1-16
22⅝	16½	CityIn pfB 2		9	22¼	22⅛	22¼+	⅛
10¾	10	CityIn pf 1.10		38	10½	10⅜	10½+	⅛
45½	25½	ClarkE 1.60	13	128	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝+	⅜
17⅛	9	ClarkOil .50	9	9	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
73⅝	47	ClvCliff 1.50	13	5	68⅝	6½	68½	¼
30	26½	ClvElIll 2.56	9	160	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	
6	77¼	ClElll pf7.40		z170	80	78½	80 —	1
89¼	78	ClElll pf7.56		z100	83½	83½	83½+	2
127	112¼	ClevEl pf 12		z60	117⅛	117	117 —	⅛
14⅞	10⅜	CloroxCo .52	11	116	12½	12⅜	12½	
11⅞	7⅝	CluetPea .40	6	107	9	8¾	8⅞—	⅛
13⅝	10¼	CluettP pf 1		3	11⅞	11¼	11¼+	⅛
14⅞	7¾	CoastSt Gas	4	96	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	¼
24⅞	17⅞	CstSG pf1.83		17	20⅞	19⅞	19⅞—	⅜
19¼	13¾	CstSG pf1.19		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
9⅝	6⅞	CocaBtlg .40a	13	350	8⅝	8½	8½	
95¼	77⅝	CocaCol 2.65	27	385	87⅞	87½	87¾—	¾
17⅞	8⅞	ColdwBk .40	10	22	13½	13¼	13¼	⅛
13⅝	8⅝	ColeNat .60	7	x5	12	12	12 —	⅛
6⅞	2¾	Coleco Ind	33	2	5	4⅞	5	
31¼	23⅝	ColgPal .88	15	425	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞—	½
51½	46¾	ColgP pf3.50		z20	50	50	50	
15⅞	10⅝	CollinAlk .56	5	157	10⅞	10½	10½—	⅛
½	4⅝	CollinF .05e	8	13	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅛
34⅝	18	ColPenn .70	9	35	24	23⅝	23⅝—	¼
25	19¾	ColonlSt 1.45	6	4	22	21¾	21⅞+	¼
56⅞	28½	Coltlnd 2.50	7	69	54⅞	54½	54½	¼
29¾	18⅛	Colt pf 1.60		17	29½	29	29¼+	⅜
79¾	47½	Colt pf 4.25		8	76	76	76 +	⅞
26⅞	22¾	ColGas 2.14	8	5	24½	24⅜	24½+	⅛
60	56⅞	ColGs pf5.62		4	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	
7⅞	4½	Colum Pict	6	62	5½	5¼	5¼+	⅛
25¼	21½	ColSOh 2.04	7	117	24½	24	24½+	⅜
4⅝	1⅝	Colwel Mtg		9	2	1⅞	1⅞	
48⅛	32¾	CombEng 2	10	33	46½	46⅛	46½+	⅛
32	26¼	ComwE 2.40	9	417	29¾	29⅝	29⅝+	⅛
21½	17½	ComE pf1.42		7	20½	20⅜	20½+	⅛
22¾	20¼	ComE pf1.90		11	21¾	21¾	21¾+	⅛
23⅛	21¼	ComwE pf 2		5	22¾	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
27	25⅝	ComE pf2.37		12	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+	⅛
[illegible]	29⅛	ComE pf2.87		16	30⅝	30¾	30⅞	
[illegible]	8	ComwO		72	10⅝	10½	10½	
22¼	18	ComO pf1.72		8	20⅝	19⅞	20⅝+	¾
[illegible]	23⅞	Comsat	6	86	26⅝	26¼	26⅝+	⅜
38¼	18⅝	Compugrp .05e	8	4	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜+	⅛
	4	Comput Sci	11	87	6⅝	6⅜	6½+	⅛
56⅞	37¾	ConeMil 2	4	33	42¼	41½	41½—	1⅛
19⅝	12⅝	Congolm .50		60	14	13¾	14 +	
18⅝	13½	ConnM 1.60	12	41	16½	16¼	16¼—	⅛
25⅝	20	Conrac .80B	8	33	22⅞	21⅞	22¼+	⅛
19¼	15	ConEd 1.60	5	37	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	
66	55½	ConEd pf 6		2	65½	65	65½+	¾
47½	39½	CnE pfC 4.65		z260	46	45½	46	
51¾	44	ConEd pf 5		3	50	50	50	
25⅝	19⅝	ConFds 1.35	12	448	26¼	25½	25⅞+	⅜
65¾	56½	ConF pf 4.50		7	68	66¼	68 +	2¼
26⅝	18¼	ConFrgt .80	10	20	25½	25¼	25½+	⅛
29	24½	ConNGs 2.24	7	31	27⅞	27⅝	27¾	
114½	108¼	CnG pf 10.96		z1000	112¾	112¾	112¾+	¾
22	19	ConsuPow 2	7	124	20¾	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
48	40	CnPw pf4.50		z100	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	
75	65½	CnPw pf7.45		z50	73½	73½	73½	
78	66½	CnPw pf7.72		z150	75½	75	75½+	½
78	66	CnPw pf7.76		z240	75½	75¼	75¼—	¼
68¾	60⅞	CnPw pf5.50		2	67	67	67	
85	75½	ConPow pf 6		1	82¾	82¾	2¾	
9¾	5¼	ContAir Lin		77	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
8⅛	5	ContCop .50		10	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
13¼	11¼	CtCop pf1.25		z30	12	12	12 +	¾
50⅞	41⅝	ContlCp 2.80	16	x211	50⅞	50⅛	50½+	¾
55¾	46	CTLC pfB 2.50		x1	55½	55½	55½+	1⅝
34	26¾	CntlGrp 1.0	8	x91	33¾	33⅝	33¾+	¼
55⅝	35⅞	ContlCp 2.32	8	22	53½	53	53½+	⅜
14½	9⅞	ContllP 1.28	16	58	14⅝	14¼	14⅝—	⅛
3	1¼	Contll Rlty		33	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
40⅞	33⅞	Cont Oil 1.20	9	576	37½	37	37⅛	¼
15½	12¼	ContTele 1	10	205	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜+	¼
27⅞	17⅝	Control Dat	10	141	23¾	23⅝	23¾+	⅝
45	40¾	CnDt pf 4.50		z20	45	45	45	
35⅝	26¾	Conwood 2a	8	1	35	35	35	
6	2½	CookUn .20t	11	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
40¼	29	Cooperln .84	11	x21	38½	3	38½	
10½	4⅞	Cooper Lab	22	6	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
15	9⅛	CoopTR .60	4	27	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝+	⅛
18¼	10¾	Copelnd .60	10	x14	16	15⅞	16 +	¼
25¾	17⅝	CoppRg .50a		11	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	¼
53	36¾	Coppw 2.40b		x7	50	50	50 +	¼
2¾	1½	Cordura Cp		13	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
80	48⅝	CornG 1.12a	22	167	78⅝	77¾	77¾—	½
4	1½	Cousins Mtg		2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
111⅝	6⅛	Cowles .50	14	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
37⅞	28¾	CoxBdct .45	12	22	35¾	35½	35¾	
16⅝	8¼	Craig .20	4	30	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
39½	30¼	Crane 1.20	5	190	30	28¾	29¼—	1¼
5	3¾	CreditF .24	8	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
27¼	21⅝	CrockN 1.66	8	36	25⅝	25	25	
42¼	35½	CrockN pf 3		13	41	40¾	40¾	
15¾	10½	CrompK .80	7	x3	13⅝	13⅝	13½+	⅛
32¾	18⅞	CrouHi .80b	12	31	32½	32¼	32¼	
88	51¾	CroHi pf3.35		7	86½	84½	85½+	1½
22¼	16⅝	Crown Cork	8	85	22	21⅞	21⅞+	⅛
49	35⅛	CrwZel 1.80	7	86	41⅞	41¾	41¾	
19⅞	15⅝	Culbro 1.22	6	11	18⅝	18¼	18¼—	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Culligan .40	10	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
41⅝	19⅝	CummEng 1	20	23	39¾	39⅜	39½—	¼
114¼	79	Cum pf 7.50		z70	110¼	110	110¼+	1¼
9⅛	6½	CunnDrg .25	9	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
17⅝	11	Currinc 1.08		14	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅜
16⅞	10	CurtisWr .60	10	154	16½	16¼	16⅜+	⅛
40⅞	26⅝	CutlerH 1.80	9	5	38	38⅝	38⅝+	½
25⅝	15⅝	CyclopsCp 1	5	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞+	⅛
31⅞	21½	Cyprus 1.40	18	77	25¼	24⅝	25 +	¾
		D						
14	4⅝	DPF Inc	18	13	7	7	7	
11⅝	7⅝	Damon .20		30	7⅞	7⅝	7¾+	⅛
11¼	7	DanRiv .40	10	11	[illegible]	8¾	8+	⅛
27½	19¾	DanaCp .84	10	379	27	26⅝	27 +	⅛
41	27½	Dartind .64b	8	120	33⅝	33½	33⅝+	⅛
41½	32¼	Dartindpf 2		61	36¾	36½	36¾	
60¼	37⅝	Data Genl	28	62	49⅝	48¾	48¾—	¾
17⅝	10⅝	Dayco .50b	5	11	16	15⅞	16	
25½	26¼	DaytnHud 1	8	x24	2½	28¼	28⅜+	⅛
19⅞	17	DaytPL 1.66	9	6	18½	18¼	18⅜	
80	69	DPLpf 7.48		z100	76½	76½	76½—	½
77½	70	DPLpf 7.57		z300	76	76	76 +	2
122½	111½	DPL pf 12.50		z110	118⅞	118	118⅞—	⅛
73¼	51⅝	Deere 2.20	9	235	67⅝	66½	67¼	½
29⅞	22⅝	DelMon 1.40	6	67	28⅛	27¾	27¾—	⅜
13⅛	12¼	DelmaP 1.20	9	225	13½	13⅜	13½+	⅛
45⅞	37	DeltaAir .68	11	278	41	39½	40 —	1¼
7⅛	3¾	Deltec Intl	40	31	5¾	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Deltona Crp		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
23⅞	19⅝	DennisMfg 1	8	8	23	22¾	23	
22½	15¼	DennMf pf 1		1	22½	22½	22½	
25¼	18⅛	Dennys .44	13	25	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	
54¼	27½	Dentsply .80	16	8	34⅝	34	34	
25⅝	15½	Deseret .40	15	12	23⅝	23¼	23⅝—	⅛
11⅛	5¾	DeSotoIn .40	8	8	9½	9⅜	9½	
15	13	DetEdis 1.45	11	201	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝+	⅛
62	55	DetE pf 5.50		9	62	61½	62 +	⅝
93	89¼	DetE pf 9.32		z120	90	89	90	1
74½	64	DetE pf 7.36		z210	72	71	72 +	2
27¼	24⅞	DetE pf 2.75		4	25⅝	25¼	25⅜	
27⅛	24¾	DeE pfB2.75		13	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	
22⅛	12¼	Dexter .60	9	32	22	21⅝	22 +	¾
6⅝	4½	DiGiorgio	9	9	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝+	⅛
13⅝	9	DialFinl .66	6	2	11⅜	11¼	11⅜+	⅛
42½	33⅝	Diamlnt 2	8	15	37⅛	36¾	37	
22¾	17¼	DiamM 1.72t	4	20	17¾	17½	17⅝	
80	53½	DiamSh 1.80	10	x220	73	71⅞	73 +	1⅝
91½	60¾	DiaShofC 2		x1	82	82	82 +	1½
36¼	24½	Dia pfD 1.20		x58	32¾	32¼	32¾+	½
11⅝	7⅝	DickAB .40	12	54	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
10⅝	¼	Dictaphn .60	10	52	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
15	10½	Diebold .44	11	x7	12	11⅝	12 +	¼
182½	135½	Digital Eqpt	32	191	169¾	168	169¾+	1
11½	7⅝	Dillingm .48	5	39	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
26⅝	22¼	Dillngm pf 2		3	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜—	½
37½	28⅞	DillonCo .96	13	25	31½	31	31¼+	¼
63	48⅝	Disney .72b	22	262	51⅝	51¼	51⅝+	⅜
3⅛	1⅛	Diversd Mtg		37	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
17¾	11	DrPepor .40	21	97	16¼	15⅞	16 —	¼
45½	32½	DomeM .80a	11	29	35½	35¼	35½	
6⅝	2¾	DonLuJ .70e	11	15	4	4	4 —	¼
24¾	17⅝	Donnelly .68	11	497	21¾	21	21⅝+	⅜
19½	13¼	DorOliv .20e	5	4	18⅛	18	18 —	⅜
12⅞	6⅞	Dorsey .40	7	27	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	⅜
68⅞	44	Dover 1.80	11	5	66⅞	66⅝	66⅞+	⅛
56⅛	43½	Dow Ch 1	13	1315	45½	44⅝	45¼+	⅝
31½	27⅞	DowJones 1a	18	17	31	30¾	30¾	
26	19¾	Dravo .95	9	2	22⅜	22¾	22⅜—	⅛
47	38½	Dresser .80	11	280	45⅛	44¼	44⅞+	¼
18⅝	16	DrexBd 1.44		x9	17½	17⅜	17⅜+	⅛
9½	6¼	Dreyfus .40a	6	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	
161¼	125½	duPont 4.25e	14	128	138⅝	137¼	138⅜+	¾
49⅜	44⅝	duPnt pf3.50		3	47½	47½	47½	½
63	59	duPnt pf4.50		31	62	61½	62 +	1
21⅞	16⅝	DukeP 1.50	9	x1257	20¾	20½	20⅝—	⅛
87½	76	Duke pf 6.75		x3	83	83	83 —	¼
97¼	88	Duke pf 8.70		y110	93¾	90⅝	93¾+	½
92	79½	Duke pf 8.20		y10	87½	87½	87½—	1⅛
29⅝	26⅝	Duke pf 2.69		x9	29	28¾	28⅞+	½
33¾	24⅝	FunBrd 1.06	15	x186	25⅝	24¾	25⅝+	¾
9½	1⅞	Duplan Cp		8	2⅛	2	2	
19⅝	17⅝	DuqLt 1.72	8	156	19⅛	18⅞	19	
26	24½	DuqL pf2.31		z150	25½	25½	25½—	¼
30	26⅝	DuqL pf2.75		z400	28¾	28¾	28¾—	¾
12	7¼	Dymoln .40	11	111	10	8⅞	10 +	1
		E						
19½	13½	EG&G .14	15	23	17⅝	17½	17⅝+	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	EMILt .19e	13	59	4⅛	4	4⅛	
43¼	21¼	ESystems 1	9	55	37½	36½	37 —	⅜
39½	25½	EagleP 1.16	9	x24	38¾	38	38	1
22⅞	16⅝	EascoCp .60	6	26	17⅝	17½	17¼	
11¼	4⅛	EastAir Lin		332	10	9⅝	10 +	⅛
41⅞	23½	EastGsF 1.0	8	60	37½	36⅞	36⅞—	⅝
16⅝	14⅝	EastUtl 1.50	8	28	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝+	⅛
120¾	92½	EasKd 1.56a	25	612	98⅛	97¼	98⅛+	1
46⅝	29½	Eaton 1.80	12	72	44	43⅝	43⅝+	⅛
27⅛	21¼	Echlin .48	15	24	25½	25	25½+	½
30	21⅝	EckrdJk .36	17	41	25¼	24½	25⅛+	⅝
27⅞	16⅛	EckdNC .32	10	17	19¼	19	19⅛	
56¼	45½	EdisBro 1.72		1	49½	49½	49½—	
20⅝	9¾	Edwrds .40a	3	5	13⅝	13½	13½—	
15¾	11¼	ElPaso 1.10	7	137	14	[illegible]	14⅝+	
5⅛	2	Elect Assoc	9	3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
17⅞	11⅞	EDS .60	15	202	1	17	17 —	
3⅞	1⅛	ElMem Mg	1	61	3⅛	3	3⅛	
9⅝	5	ElMM pf 1k		3	9⅛	9	9⅛+	
38⅞	15¼	ElginN .20e	14	22	40	39¾	39¾+	
8⅞	4⅛	Elixir Ind	16	8	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞+	
31⅝	25⅝	EltraCp 1.16	9	22	31½	31⅛	31½—	
41½	34	EmerEl .80	19	x616	37¼	37	37 —	
50⅞	39	Emery 1.20	24	12	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝+	
15	8¾	EmeryIn .48	14	9	14	13⅞	14	
57	26¼	Emhart 1.30		90	36	35¾	35¾+	
48	34½	Emhart pf		5	47½	47½	47½+	
15⅝	13½	EmpDE 1.36	11	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
14	11	EmpGas .20	6	6	14	13¾	13¾—	
39⅞	22⅝	EnglhdM 1	9	395	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜—	
8	5¾	EnnisB .32	5	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	
27¾	21¾	Enserch 1.72	10	187	26⅝	25⅞	26 —	
37¼	21⅛	Entex 1.20	7	26	29¾	29¼	29¾+	
35	17⅝	Envrtec .10e	13	29	34⅞	34½	34⅞	
29	21⅛	Equifax 2	9	7	24½	24½	24½+	
11⅝	9¼	Equimrk .88	7	13	11⅛	11	11⅛+	
33½	29½	EquitGs 2.60	6	9	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞+	
22¾	17¾	EqutLf 2.29e	11	5	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	
42	30¼	Esmark 1.52	6	115	32¾	32¼	32¼+	
10	5⅞	Esterline .56	8	8	8	7¾	7⅞	
49¾	29½	Ethyl 1.50	5	61	38¼	36⅞	36⅞—	
63⅞	39¼	Ethyl pf 2.40		16	50¾	47½	47⅞—	
11⅞	5	Evans Prod	8	102	10½	10⅜	10⅜—	
22⅝	14⅝	ExCelO 1.10	7	37	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝—	
20¼	18	Exclsr 1.76e		7	19	18⅞	19⅛+	
55	52	Exxon	9	1181	52¾	52½	52⅝—	
		F						
27¼	19⅞	FMC 1	14	402	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝—	
39⅞	31¼	FMC pf 2.25		4	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	
8⅞	5½	Fabrge .40	8	42	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	
11⅞	⅜	FabriCtr .12	6	5	9	9	9 +	
9⅝	5	Facet Entrp	12	17	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
53⅞	36⅛	FairCam .80	39	58	49¼	48⅝	49⅛+	
11⅝	6⅛	FairInd .30	12	29	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
17	11¼	FalrmtF .68	8	2	13¾	13⅝	13¾	
7½	5⅝	FarWst Fnl	6	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
13¾	5⅝	Farah Mfg		9	5¾	5½	5⅝	
9⅞	4	Fedders Cp		44	7¼	7	7⅛	
31¼	22½	FedrlCo 1.60	4	6	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	
25	12⅝	FedMogul 1.20e	13	48	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
16⅞	13¼	FedNM .8	6	962	15⅛	15	15⅛	
39⅝	24	FedPap 1.80	5	8	37¼	37⅛	37⅛—	
19⅝	19	FedPa wi		1	18¾	18¾	18¾—	
24⅝	16½	FPap pf 1.20		1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	
15⅝	10¼	FSignl .60a	7	x28	15⅛	14¾	15⅛—	
60	42	FedDSt 1.36	12	368	44⅞	44	44⅛—	
36	21¾	Ferro 1.10	8	35	32¼	31⅞	32 —	
17¼	⅛	Fibrebd Cp		158	12½	12	12¼+	
5⅛	3⅛	FidFin .64e	5	76	4½	4⅛	4⅛—	
31⅝	26	FidelUn 2.40	7	5	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	
22⅞	15	FieldcrMil 1	5	32	19¼	19	19¼+	
11⅛	7⅛	Filtrol Co	4	16	8	7⅞	[illegible]	
14½	9⅝	FinSanB .28	5	120	15	14¼	14⅞+	
15⅛	9½	FinlFed .25r	5	189	14⅝	14⅛	14½+	
24	21¼	Firestn 1.10	9	311	23¾	22⅝	23⅝+	
17¼	12¼	FstChar .61t	8	521	16¼	15½	16⅛+	
22⅝	16½	FstChic .96	8	205	20½	20⅛	20⅛+	
46½	36⅝	FstInBn 1.10	12	18	44¼	43⅝	43⅝+	
14	8½	FstMiss .36	7	57	10½	10¼	10¼+	
30	22⅝	FstNBo 1.28	8	41	26	25½	25⅝+	
24	20⅝	FstNStBo 2		3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	
17⅝	14⅝	FstPa 1.32	25	65	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	
4⅛	1½	FstPa Mtg		24	2	1⅞	1⅞—	
11⅞	9⅝	FstUnRl .96	14	6	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜—	
6¼	4⅞	FstVaBk .45	7	50	5½	5⅜	5½	
23⅞	23⅛	FischM 1.10	10	4	30	30	30	
13	8¾	FishFds .40	6	27	10⅝	10½	10½	
17½	9⅛	FishrSci .28		x11	15½	15¼	15⅜—	
20⅞	14	FleetEnt .40	19	21	17¼	17	17¼	
18½	15¼	Fleming .90	8	x3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	
13½	⅞	FlexiVan .20	25	42	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	
29¾	16	Flintkot 1.16	9	220	20½	19⅞	20⅛+	
60	50¼	Flin pfA 4.50		z1540	59	58⅞	59 +	
24⅞	16¼	FlaE Coast	9	27	20	19½	20⅛—	
12	13⅞	FlaGas 7	7	x58	16¼	16¼	16½	
28⅞	20¼	FlaPwL 1.56	8	483	25	24⅝	24¾—	
30⅝	25⅞	FlaPow 2.10	8	57	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	
29¾	19½	FlaStl 1.50	13	5	23¼	23	23 —	
45½	38	FluorCp .80	13	344	45⅝	44⅝	45 —	
107¾	72¾	FluorpfB 3		4	108	107½	108 +	
6½	4⅛	FdFair .20		2	5¼	5¼	5¼—	
14½	10¼	FooteCB .90	7	4	13½	13½	13½	
60⅞	43⅝	FordM 3.20	5	247	56	56	56⅛	
18½	13½	ForMcK 1	7	119	16⅜	16¼	16¼—	
29⅞	23⅝	FMK pf 1.80		6	26¾	26¾	26¾+	
15¾	13⅝	FtDear 1.24		16	15	14⅞	15 —	
40¼	28⅞	FtHowP .64	10	280	30⅞	30	30	
36¼	21½	FosWh 1.10b	8	83	35⅞	35¼	35⅞	
47⅝	27½	Foxboro .80	17	13	44⅝	44	44¼+	
35¼	22⅛	FrnklnM .70	13	106	34	33⅝	33⅞+	
[illegible]	21½	FreepM 1.60	12	39	27⅞	27⅜	27¾+	
29	18¾	Fruehf 1.80	8	68	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞—	
9⅝	4½	Fuqua Ind.08e		62	8¾	8½	8½—	
		G						
17¾	10⅝	GAFCo .60	9	170	15½	15⅛	15⅜+	
22⅝	15⅞	GAFpf 1.20		7	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
32⅝	25½	GATX 1.80	10	51	29¾	29¼	29¾+	
44½	36⅝	GATX pf2.50		2	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
7⅝	4	GCA Corp	27	54	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞+	
8¼	4½	GFBusn .32	18	x9	5¾	5⅝	5⅝—	
7½	5⅝	Gable Ind		31	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	

(Continued on next page.)

Public issue on the Dutch domestic capital market

All of these securities have been sold

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

Thyssen-Bornemisza nv

dfls. 100,000,000.–

9–15% subordinated debentures 1976 due 1987/2001

underwritten by and placed through

Nederlandse Credietbank N.V. Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

in co-operation with

Credit Suisse White Weld Limited

August 1976

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS AS A MATTER OF RECORD ONLY

EMPRESA NACIONAL DEL PETROLEO, S.A. (ENPETROL)

U.S. $35,000,000

5 YEAR TERM LOAN

MANAGED BY

CHASE MANHATTAN LIMITED **CREDIT LYONNAIS**

LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

CO-MANAGED BY

BARCLAYS BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED **CROCKER NATIONAL BANK**

FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN DALLAS

PROVIDED BY

THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, N.A.
CREDIT LYONNAIS
LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
BARCLAYS BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
CROCKER NATIONAL BANK
FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN DALLAS

BANK OF MONTREAL
MIDLAND BANK LIMITED
TORONTO DOMINION BANK
TEXAS COMMERCE BANK
MIDLAND & INTERNATIONAL BANKS LIMITED

AGENT

THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, N.A.

PAYING AGENTS

BANK OF LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA LIMITED

CREDIT LYONNAIS

JULY 1976

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 16

(inued from preceding page.)

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
GamSk 1.40	5	19	27¼	26⅞	27¼	⅛
Gannett .72	19	243	38⅝	37⅞	38⅜+	¼
GapStrs	9	318	11½	10¾	10½—	⅛
GardDen .76	18	22	25⅝	25	25⅛	⅛
GasSvc 1.20	10	7	18	12¾	18½—	⅛
Gateway In	3	25	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
Gemini Cap		5	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
GAInv 1.06e		31	10½	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
GenAmOil 1	14	14	39⅛	39	39 —	⅛
GenBanc .80		8	10⅝	10¼	10¼—	¼
GnCable .72	9	37	11⅜	11	11⅛—	⅛
GCinma .54	7	5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
Gen Develop	4	140	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
Gen Dynam	8	9	60⅜	59⅞	60 —	⅝
GenEl 1.60	15	685	56⅛	55½	56½+	⅛
GnFood 1.50	9	145	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
GnGth 1.31e	16	13	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	
GenHost .60		44	10	9⅞	9⅞	
GenInst .22t	33	19	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
GenMed .20	9	5	16½	16¼	16¼	
GenMills .76	17	141	33¾	33⅜	33⅞+	⅛
GnMot 3.15e	8	1091	68⅞	67⅞	68⅜+	⅝
GMot pf 3.75		3	51½	51½	51½	
GnMotSpl 5		2	69¾	69¼	69⅝+	⅛
GenPort Inc	15	47	7	7	7	
GPubUt 1.68	10	200	18	17⅞	17⅞	
GenRefr .40	6	8	9⅛	9⅛	9¼—	⅛
Gen Steel	5	26	5	4⅞	5	1
GTelEl 2	10	1547	29⅝	29	29⅛+	⅛
GTIEl pf2.48		1	27¾	27⅞	27¾	
GTFl pf 1.25		z100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	¼
GTire 1.10b	6	198	23⅜	22⅝	23⅛+	½
Genesco Inc		45	6⅜	6	6⅛	
GenuPts .76	18	83	36	35⅝	35⅝—	⅜
GeoPac n.80	24	198	31½	30⅝	31⅛—	⅛
GaPw pf2.75		11	28	27⅞	28	
Gerber 1.30	8	4	24½	24	24⅝—	¼
GettyOil 2e	12	39	182¾	181	181	
GettO pf1.20		5	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
GiantPC .80	9	15	11¼	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
Gibr Fin	6	286	9	8½	8⅞+	⅛
GiddLew .40	8	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
GiffdHill .64	7	17	13⅞	13½	13⅝+	⅛
Gillette 1.50	11	70	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞+	⅛
Ginos Inc	6	42	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	⅛
GlassW .16e		1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Global Mar	22	16	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
GlobeUn 1a	5	24	30⅛	29¾	29¾	
GoldWt Fin	6	31	17	16⅛	17 +	⅜
GoldW pf .78		30	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
Goodrh 1.12	16	74	28⅜	27⅞	28 —	⅛
Goodyr 1.10	11	186	23	22⅝	22⅞	
GorJwlA .32	5	25	11	10¾	10⅞—	¼
Gouldin 1.36	9	50	38¼	37⅞	38 —	⅛
Gould wl		5	26	25⅞	26 —	⅛
Gould pf1.35		3	26⅛	26¼	26⅛—	⅛
Grace 1.70		107	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
GrandUn 1	8	2	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞+	⅛
Granitvl .80	4	14	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
GrayDrg .60	5	4	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
GtAtlPac	25	142	13⅛	13	13	
GtLkD 1.20a	6	1	20	20½	20⅛—	⅛
GtNoir 1.25e	12	2	15⅞	15¾	15⅞+	⅛
GtNorNek 1	6	158	29	28¾	29 +	⅛
GtWnFin .50	9	496	v.18¾		19 +	½
GtWest Unit	2	3	24½	24½	24½—	⅛
GtWn pf 1.8		1	18½	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
GrGiant 1.0	18	17	16⅞	16¼	16⅞+	⅜
Grayh 1.04a	8	88	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
Greylnd wt		14	2⅝	2¼	2⅜+	⅛
Grolier Inc		3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Grumm .80	5	3	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜+	⅛
Guardin .30	9	36	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	
Guard Mtg		14	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
GulfWstn .40	5	209	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	
GlfWind wt		478	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
GlfLfHld .56	8	620	19⅜	19	19⅛	
GulfMtg Rlt		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
GulfOil 1.70	7	59	27⅛	26⅞	27 —	⅛
GulfResrc 1	7	55	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
GtR pfB 1.30		2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
GlfStUt 1.12	8	701	14	13½	13⅝—	⅛
GlfSU pf4.40		210	54½	54½	54½+	½
Gulfon Ind	8		4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	

H

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
HMW Ind	5	7	4	4	4	
HackW 2.80	7	4	34	33¾	34 +	⅜
HallFB .60	12	14	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞+	¼
HallPrt .80e	7	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
Hallibrtn .56	16	434	64⅛	63⅜	63⅞—	⅛
HamrIP 1.20	7	19	27	27	27	⅛
Hammond	11	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
HanJSec 1.47e		29	17⅜	16⅞	17	
HanJInv 1.86e		54	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
Handlmn .40	11	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
HandyHar 1	5	7	25½	25¼	25⅜+	⅛
HanesCp 7	5	19	20	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
Hanna 1.60	11	4	53⅛	53	53⅛+	⅛
HarBrJ 1.32	7	8	27	27	27	
Hardees	18	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
Harnishf .80	6	17	20⅛	20⅜	20½—	⅜
Harrah .30a		6	12⅞	12⅜	12¾	
HarrBk 7.50	7	20	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞	
Harris 1.40	14	12	54⅛	53⅞	53⅞—	⅛
Harsco 1.30b	6	8	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
HartsMx .60	9	8	12	12	12	
HarteHk .45	12	12	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
HattSe 1.44a	22	5	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
HawliEl 1.76	8	1	21½	21½	21½—	⅛
HayesAlb 1b	8	3	17	16⅞	17	
Hazeltine	5	27	9	8⅞	8⅞	
Hecks .72	8	31	8⅞	8	8 —	⅛
HeclaM .60t	16	69	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
HeilmBr .52	6	26	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
HeinzH 1.36	10	108	48⅞	48⅜	48⅝—	
Heinz pf1.70		2	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞+	⅛
Helene Curt	7	9	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
HellerInt .92	8	34	21¼	21⅛	21¼—	⅛
HelmerP .35	10	18	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛—	⅛
HemInc .46e		10	7⅜	7¾	7⅜	
Hercules .80	19	167	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	¼
HershyFd 1		10	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞—	⅛
Hesston		20	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
Hestn pf 1.60		5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
Heublin 1.20	15	80	51⅛	50⅝	51⅛+	⅛
HewltPk .30	34	151	104	103	103⅝+	⅛
High Voltg	17	182	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
Hillenbd .7	8	9	21	21	21	
HiltonHtl .70	11	65	19⅞	19½	19⅞	
Hobart .92	12	3	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞+	⅛
HoernW .80	8	7	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞—	⅛
HoffEle .06e	6	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
HollyS 3.40a	3	18	41⅞	40⅞	41⅞+	⅛
Homestk 1a	16	70	32	31⅛	31⅝—	⅛
Honywll 1.40	12	207	47⅞	47⅛	47⅞+	⅛
HoovBB 1	8	22	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
Horizon Cp		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	⅛
HospAff .24b	6	582	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
HospCoA .32	16	107	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜+	⅛
Hostlntl .0		10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	⅛
Hoodall .80e	6	24	16⅝	16	16⅜—	⅛
HoughMif .72	6	9	12	11⅞	11⅞	⅛
HousFab .28	9	45	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
HouInF 1.10	7	448	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛+	⅛
HouF pf2.37		2	44	42⅝	44 +	2⅛
HouF pf2.0		4	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
HousLP 1.56		x256	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛+	⅛
HousNG .60	18	77	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜—	⅛
HowJohn .28	10	92	12	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
Hubbrd 1.20		48	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	
HudenA .80	22	2	1⅞	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
HughHat .40	6	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
HughsTl .40	15	75	49	48⅛	48⅛—	⅛
Humana .40	9	53	14⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
HuntCh .30	13	27	11⅞	11	11 —	⅛
HuttnEF .60	4	41	16⅞	16	16	
Hoyck .60	17	16	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
Hydromt .36	5	50	19⅜	19	19 —	⅜

I

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
ICInds 1.50	6	69	20⅛	20	20 —	⅛
ICInd pf3.50		5	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝	
ICN Pharm	21	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	⅛
IDS Rlty		16	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
INACp 2.10	16	141	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛+	⅛
INAIn 1.58a		36	19	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
IUIntl .90	8	309	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
IUInt pf 1.25		1	17⅞	18⅞	18⅞+	⅛
IdahoP 2.16	12	25	28⅛	28¼	28¼—	⅛
IdealBa 1.20	9	337	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
Ideal pf 4.75		2	82⅛	82½	82½—	1
IdeaToy .32b	5	x16	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
IlPow pf2.35		z200	27	27	27	
ITW .56	17	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
ImpICpA .24	6	66	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+	⅛
INCO 1.40a	16	292	34⅜	34	34⅛	
Income Cap		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
IncCCu .80e		1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
IndiM pf 12		z150	101½	100½	101½+	⅛
IndiGas 2.12	7	3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
IndnlPL 1.82	9	28	22	21⅞	22	+⅛
IndNat 1.20	9	16	16⅛	16	16 —	⅛
Inexco Oil	39	7	12⅜	12⅛	12½	
IngerR 2.68	13	102	84⅝	84	84 —	⅝
IngR pf 2.35		11	51⅞	51⅛	51⅞+	⅛
Inmd Con	7	31	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛+	⅛
InlndStl 2.65	12	22	51⅞	51⅛	51⅞—	⅛
Inmont .50	6	61	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	
Insilco .76	7	271	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛+	⅛
Insil pfA2.25		13	17⅛	17	17⅛+	½
Inspir Copp.25e		1	28	29	29	
Instll InvTr		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Integon .32	7	12	9	8⅞	9	
Interco 1.66	8	35	41⅝	41⅛	41⅜	
Interlak 2.20	5	2	39	39⅛	39⅛+	⅛
IBM 9	19	702	280	277½	280 +	1¾
IntFlavF .32	34	100	25⅛	24⅝	25 +	⅛
IntHarv 1.70	21	213	31⅜	31	31⅛+	⅛
IntMinC 2.40	4	169	34⅝	34	34 —	⅝
IntMng .25e	12	105	13⅛	13¼	13⅛—	⅛
IntMultl 1.30	6	9	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞+	⅛
IntPaper 2	10	x573	66⅛	65⅛	65⅛—	⅛
IntRectif .35		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
IntTT .60	10	1301	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞+	⅛
IntTT pfE 4		240	95	95	95 +	4
IntTT pfH 4		50	58⅞	58⅛	58⅞+	⅜
IntTT pfJ 4		17	55	55	55	
IntTT pfK 4		19	54	53⅞	54	+⅛
IntTT pfO 5		3	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	
ITT pfN 2.25		490	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛+	⅛
ITTpfI 4.50		26	5	5	8 +	⅛
IntrpGp 1.20	7	6	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
IntrsPw 1.45	8	13	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
IntrstUn .24	6	31	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
IowaBf .30e	3	34	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛+	⅛
IowaEl 1.40	9	82	16⅛	16	16 +	⅛
IowaIlG 1.72	9	15	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
IowaPwLt 2	9	12	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
IowaPS 1.72	8	21	20	19⅞	20 +	¼
Ipco Hosp	7	25	4⅛	4	4⅛	⅛
Itek Corp	85	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
ItelCorp .20	9	160	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛

J K

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
JeffPilot .80	12	48	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛+	⅛
JeC pf 13.50		z110	119⅞	119	119 —	½
JerCen pf 11		z770	109	108⅞	109 +	⅛
JewelC 1.30	9	120	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
Jewelcor	10	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
JhnMan 1.40	10	122	29⅞	29½	29⅞+	⅛
JohnsonJn 1	25	x204	86⅛	85⅛	85⅛—	⅛
JohnCon .90	8	27	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
JonLogn .50	7	66	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞+	⅛
JonLaupt 5		z50	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛+	⅛
Jorgen 1.80	5	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛—	⅛
Jostens .7b	8	2	24⅛	24	24	
JoyMfg 1.?0	11	125	46⅞	46½	46⅞+	⅛
KaisrAl 1.20	11	146	40	39⅞	39⅞—	⅛
Kai 57pf 4.75		1	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛—	⅛
KaisCem .30	16	25	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
KalCa pf1.37		4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
Kane Mil .24	4	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
28⅝	18¾	Kaneb .90b	8	27	23¾	23⅛	23⅜	
28⅝	25	KCtyPL 2.36	9	19	28½	28¼	28½	
31	15	KCSouIn 1r	6	2	28¼	28¼	28¼+	⅛
11½	9⅝	KCSou pf 1		z100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅝
19⅛	18	KanGEl 1.68	7	22	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	
17	14⅞	KanNb 1.32B	8	5	16⅞	16	16⅞	
19⅝	18	KanPLt 1.60	8	28	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
26⅞	25½	KaPL pf2.32		2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
4⅞	3	Katy Ind		42	4⅛	4½	4⅝+	⅛
15⅞	11⅛	Kty pfB 1.46		46	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞+	⅛
11⅛	6⅞	Kaufm Brd	48	185	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	
1?⅝	7⅝	Kawecki Brl	28	106	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	
7⅞	4⅞	KeaneCp .20	6	91	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞+	⅛
9⅞	5⅞	Keller .20	9	27	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
27⅞	20⅛	Kellogg 1	19	226	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞—	⅛
17⅞	12	Kellwood .60	6	2	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	
36⅞	30¾	Kennct .80e		220	32	31⅛	31⅞—	⅛
23½	20	KyUtil 1.84	7	20	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
22	15	KerrGls .40	7	63	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
82⅛	60⅛	KerrMc 1.25	14	14	72	71⅞	72 +	⅛
2?⅝	16⅞	KeystCon 1e	6	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
33⅞	18⅛	KiddeW 1	7	53	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
47⅞	36⅛	KimbCl 1.80	8	190	39⅞	38⅞	39⅛+	⅛
12⅛	8⅞	KingDSt .50	7	12	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	
17⅛	12⅛	KirschCo .90	14	3	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
37⅛	28⅛	KnigtRid .62	13	11	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
14	9⅞	Koehring .15e	13	39	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
401	35⅛	Koppers 1.60	10	24	54⅛	54	54 —	⅛
7⅛	3⅞	Koracrp Ind	6	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
46⅛	40⅞	Kraftco 2.32	9	36	44	43⅞	43⅞+	⅛
39⅛	31⅛	KresgeS .32	21	x86	38	37⅞	38 +	⅛
24⅞	17⅞	Kroger 1.36	9	149	24⅛	24	24 —	⅛
9⅛	4⅞	Kysor .40	40	21	9	8⅞	8⅞	

L

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3⅝	3⅛	LFE Cp	17	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
17⅞	10⅛	LTV Corp		62	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
19⅝	17½	LacGas 1.66	9	18	19⅝	19	19 —	⅛
15⅛	12	LamsSess 1.10	11	x12	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	LanaBry .80	6	5	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
11⅛	10	LawterCh .34	21	22	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
11⅛	6⅞	LearSieg .50	7	104	11½	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
32⅛	28⅛	LearS pf2.25		5	32	31⅞	32 +	⅛
20⅞	15⅛	LeedsN .50	9	10	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
19⅞	12	Leesona .75	7	7	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛+	⅛
18⅛	10⅛	LehPCt .80	15	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
2	⅞	LehVal Ind		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16	10⅛	LVIn pf 1.50		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
13⅛	10⅛	Lehmn .94e		120	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
8⅞	4⅞	Lennar Crp		10	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
26⅛	18⅛	Lenox 1	9	x10	20⅛	20	20 —	⅛
11⅛	6⅞	LevFd Cap		7	10⅝	10½	10⅝	⅛
22⅛	20⅛	LeviStr n.50	6	46	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
8⅛	4	Levitz Furn	56	96	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
34⅞	21⅞	LOF 1.50		149	34⅛	33⅞	34 +	⅛
1?⅞	9⅞	Librty Cp.32	7	44	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
6⅞	4	LibrtyLn pf		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
36⅛	29½	LiggtGp 2.50		31	33⅞	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
60	45	LillyEli 1.30	20	480	55½	54⅛	55⅛+	⅛
32⅞	24	LincNat 1.60	13	124	32½	32	32⅛+	⅛
43⅞	40	LincNtpf 3		1	64	64	64 +	½
18⅛	15⅛	LincPl 1.68A		9	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Lionel Corp	6	27	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
17⅛	6⅞	Littonin .18r	16	65	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
20⅛	14⅛	Litton pfB 2		5	20	20	20	
12⅛	6⅛	Lockhd Airc	3	114	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
31⅛	21	Loews 1.20	6	38	27⅞	27½	27½	
9⅞	6	LomaFin .50	7	634	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
17⅛	11⅛	LomM 1.16e	19	19	13½	15½	10⅛	
19⅛	14	LoneStInd 1	9	28	16⅛	16	16	
18	15⅞	LnglsLt 1.56	7	171	17⅛	17	17⅛	
123⅛	112	LIL pfN 13		z40	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛+	1⅛
26⅛	24⅛	LIL pfO 2.47		9	26½	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
39⅛	31½	Longs Drug	22	54	32½	32⅛	32⅛	
16	8⅛	Loral Corp.10e	7	25	12½	12⅛	12⅛	⅛
30	22	LaLand 1.20	12	15	2⅛	28⅛	28⅞	
18	12	LaPacif .20b	3	104	14	13½	13½—	⅛
25	21⅛	LouisGs 1.88	8	803	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
19⅞	11⅛	Lowenst .60		45	15	14½	14⅛	⅛
44⅛	34⅛	Lubrizol 1.10	17	50	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞—	⅛
17⅛	13⅛	LuckyS .68b	11	34	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞—	⅛
9	6⅛	Ludlow .40		12	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
29⅛	22	LukenSt 1.60	6	4	27	26⅞	27 +	⅛
24⅛	13⅛	LykesCp 1	5	83	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
47⅛	21⅛	Lykes pf2.50		21	38⅛	38	38	
8⅛	4	LynCSys .20	11	9	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛

M

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
16⅛	10⅛	MBPX .40a	3	27	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
36⅛	29⅛	MCAInc 1	5	76	31⅛	30⅞	31 +	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	MEI Cp	6	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17⅞	10⅛	MGICin .10		282	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	⅛
12	8⅛	Macaf .60b	5	14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	MacDonal	7	29	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	Macke .30	10	17	6⅛	6½	6⅛+	⅛
7½	4⅛	Macmill .25	6	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
38⅛	26⅛	Macy 1.20	6	124	28⅛	28	28⅛+	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	MadisFd .60		41	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
6⅛	4	MadSq Gar		14	6⅛	6	6⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	MagicCf .32	26	45	8⅛	8½	8⅛	
37⅛	21⅛	Mallory 1	27	34	36⅛	36	36⅛+	⅛
27⅛	21⅛	MallHyde .56	12	10	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
9⅛	4⅛	Manhin .20	4	14	7	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
40⅛	29	MfrHan 1.0	9	123	36⅛	36	36⅛	
41⅛	32⅛	MAPCO .90	14	135	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Marathn Mf	2	130	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
60⅛	41⅛	MarathnO 2	12	170	56⅛	55⅛	56⅛+	1⅛
21⅛	13⅛	Maremt .50	7	12	18⅛	17⅛	18 +	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	MarMid .80		57	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	MarionL .52	13	22	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
61⅛	28⅛	Marley 1	11	4	54⅛	54	54 —	⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Marqtte .40a	9	24	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
19⅛	13⅛	Marriot .25t	17	158	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
61⅛	51⅛	MrshMcL 2	18	74	57	56⅛	56⅛—	⅛
25⅛	16⅛	MarshF 1.24	9	157	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
25⅛	16⅛	MartMa 1.34	9	129	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
27⅛	17	MrldCup .60	9	37	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	⅛
31⅛	22½	MascoCp .28	14	243	25⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
25⅛	18⅛	Masonite .54	15	496	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
12⅛	9⅛	MasM 1.37e	10	141	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
32⅛	16⅛	MasseyFer 1	5	117	2⅛	28	28 +	⅛
17⅛	14⅛	MasCp 1.60		10	16⅛	16½	16⅛+	⅛
11⅛	10⅛	MasInc .98e		5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
25⅛	18⅛	MatsuE .28e	14	334	23	23	23 —	⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Mattel Inc	7	98	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
33	28⅛	May DStr1.32	10	68	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛+	1⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Mays JW	14	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
39	30⅛	Maytg 1.30a	14	53	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
17⅛	15⅛	McCord .84	6	15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
52⅛	37⅛	McDermot 1	5	176	49	48⅛	49 +	⅛
66	37⅛	McDnld .02e	22	235	54⅛	54	54⅛+	1⅛
24⅛	14⅛	McDonD .44	9	679	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
32⅛	26⅛	McGEd 1.50	11	14	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
17	12⅛	McGrwH .44	10	78	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
28	25⅛	MGH pf 1.20		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
48⅛	35⅛	McIntyr .78e	7	x300	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
18⅛	13⅛	McKee .90	8	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
27⅛	24⅛	McLeanTr .46	9	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
23⅛	18⅛	McLout 1.60	15	x58	23	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
12⅛	9⅛	McNeil .0	11	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
23	18⅛	Mead Corp.72	7	105	19⅛	19	19⅛	
59	35⅛	Mea pfA2.80		1	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
59⅛	35⅛	Mea pfB2.80		1	50	50	50 +	1⅛
25⅛	17⅛	Melville .68	11	59	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Menasc .60r	5	36	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
64⅛	45⅛	MercStr .80	9	14	4⅛	47⅛	48⅛	
76	65	Merck 1.40	23	253	73⅛	72⅛	73⅛+	⅛
1⅛	14⅛	Meredith .70	6	40	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
33⅛	24⅛	MerrLyn .80	9	314	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
30⅛	19	MesaPet .10	21	664	29⅛	28⅛	29 +	⅛
33⅛	24½	MesP pf 1.60		86	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
11⅛	6	Masabi 1.10e	7	46	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
2	16½	MasteMch .90e	10	20	27¾	27	27¾+	¾
15⅛	12⅛	MGM 1r	7	21	13⅛	13⅛	15⅛+	⅛
30⅛	15	Metrom .80	8	x44	28⅛	28	28 —	⅛
77	70	MetE pf7.68		z290	77	75⅛	77	
14	11⅛	MichGs 1.10	7	25	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
24⅛	17⅛	MichTube 1	6	6	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
29	26⅛	MnWl pf2.67		6	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
22⅛	13⅛	Microwave	12	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
15⅛	12⅛	MidCtl 1.12	9	29	15⅛	15½	15⅛+	⅛
16⅛	13⅛	MidSUt 1.32	9	193	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
3	1⅛	MidInd Mis		6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
26⅛	18⅛	MidlRo 1.40	7	52	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
29⅛	22⅛	MilesLb 1.28	9	14	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
21⅛	15	Milgo Elect	11	14	17⅛	17	17	
17⅛	9⅛	MiltBrad .44	8	18	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
65⅛	52⅛	MinMM 1.45	24	x954	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛+	⅛
20⅛	18⅛	MinnPL 1.66	7	11	20⅛	20	20	
15⅛	14⅛	MirroAl .96	9	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
15⅛	8	MissnEq .28	10	32	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
37⅛	22⅛	MPacC 1.40	6	44	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	
13⅛	9⅛	MoPSv 1	7	x28	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
61⅛	47⅛	Mobil 3.40	7	372	57⅛	57	57⅛+	⅛
7	3⅛	Mobile Hom		16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
25	15⅛	Mohasco .90	7	76	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
9⅛	3	Mohk Data	30	72	9⅛	9	9	
24	16⅛	MohkR 1.20	5	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
37⅛	1	Molycorp 1	9	125	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	1
45	28	Moly pf 2.50		2	40	40	40	
24	16	Monrh 1.20a	5	61	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	⅛
15⅛	6⅛	Monogr .20	7	22	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
12	7⅛	MonrEq .20	21	31	8⅛	8⅛	82	
100	76	Monsan 2.0	8	239	89	88⅛	89 +	⅛
34⅛	26⅛	MonDU 2.20	7	8	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
28	22⅛	MonPw 1.0	9	625	25⅛	25	25⅛—	⅛
23⅛	21⅛	MontSt 1.80a		8	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
9⅛	7⅛	MONY .81e	12	15	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
53⅛	29⅛	MooreMcC 1	6	26	49⅛	49	49 —	⅛
64⅛	53⅛	Morgan 1.80	12	288	71⅛	56⅛	56⅛—	⅛
26⅛	18	MorrisKnu 1	5	20	19⅛	1⅛	19⅛	
11⅛	10⅛	MorseSb .30	4	350	11⅛	11	11⅛+	
4⅛	2⅛	MtgeTr Am		19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
19⅛	13⅛	MorNor .88		58	19	18⅛	1⅛	⅛
59	41⅛	Motoro a .70	25	657	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛+	⅛
44⅛	30⅛	MtFuel 2	11	183	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛+	⅛
23⅛	19	MtSTel 1.68	9	12	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
11⅛	7	Munford .40	6	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	Munfd pf .40		5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
30	15⅛	Munsng 1.08	8	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
23⅛	16⅛	MurphC 1.20		7	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
25⅛	16⅛	MurpOil .60	6	102	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
21⅛	12⅛	MurryOh 1.20	7	7	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
16⅛	14⅛	MutlOm 1.52		10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
10	7	MyersL .40		2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛

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1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
36⅛	23⅛	NCRCp .72	14	481	34	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
22⅛	12⅛	NLInd 1	10	18	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
25	15⅛	NLTCp .64	7	x227	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
12⅛	7	NVF 2.45t	8	27	8⅛	8⅛		⅛
44⅛	35⅛	Nabisco 2.40	10	51	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛+	⅛
36⅛	30⅛	NalcoCh .80	17	x64	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛+	⅛
1	10⅛	NashuaC .40	16	x124	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
18⅛	11	NatAirl .50	21	21	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
16⅛	11⅛	NAvia .77e		5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
16	10⅛	NatCan .57	7	134	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
43⅛	21	NtChem .40	14	18	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	NatCit Lin		27	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
52⅛	39⅛	NatlDst 2.72	6	24	50⅛	50	50⅛+	⅛
27⅛	16⅛	NatDist 1.40	8	99	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
69⅛	67⅛	NDstpf 4.25		z10	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
37	35⅛	NDstpf 2.25		1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛—	⅛
25⅛	21	NatFuel 2.16	8	19	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
2⅛	24⅛	NatFue pf2.30		4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
17	11⅛	NatGyp 1.05	9	72	15	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
8	3⅛	Nat Homes		32	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	NatInd .30	4	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
20⅛	14⅛	NMedCare .03e	11	21	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
14	7⅛	NMedE .32	6	x166	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
17⅛	17⅛	NMineSv .80	9	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	⅛
51⅛	46⅛	NatPrsto	10	48	49⅛	48	49⅛+	1⅛
55	32⅛	Nat Semicn	25	296	36	35⅛	35⅛+	⅛
14⅛	9⅛	NSvcInd .78	9	24	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛+	⅛
18	12⅛	NStand .96	8	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
56⅛	44⅛	NStarch .88	15	4	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	
53⅛	37⅛	NatlSt 2.50	14	52	48⅛	47⅛	47⅛	2
31	22⅛	Natoma 1.20	9	75	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛+	⅛
20	15⅛	Neptune .60	8	34	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
21⅛	17⅛	NevPw 1.60	6	20	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
21⅛	19	NEngEl 1.86	9	66	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
14⅛	12⅛	NEngE 1.32	8	20	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
29⅛	26⅛	NEnP pf2.76		5	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
31	25⅛	NEnoT 2.36	12	23	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
28⅛	24	NYSEG 2.40	8	86	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
24⅛	21	NYSE pf2.12		2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
15⅞	11	Nehall .46	10	9	14½	14⅜	14½+	⅛
37	23	Newmt 1.60	15	52	27¾	26	27⅛+	⅝
14¼	12½	NiaMP 1.24	7	176	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
39¼	33¾	NiaMpf 3.60		z160	37¼	37¼	37¼+	¾
52½	44½	NiaMpf 4.85		z20	51	51	51 +	1
114½	104	NiM pf 11.75		z 0	113	113	113 +	¼
79	72	NiaM pf 7.72		z230	79	79	79	
14	11¼	NiagShre .95e		x10	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
26⅞	22½	Nicor 2.12	8	18	26⅜	26¼	26½+	⅛
85⅝	63⅝	NorfkWn 5.28	7	43	84⅞	84⅝	84⅞+	¾
19⅝	14⅝	Norlin 1.25	5	17	19¼	18⅞	19⅛+	⅛
45⅝	22¼	Norris 1.60	6	26	38	38	38	
49¾	33	NoACoal .90	8	3	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝+	⅛
8¼	4⅝	NoAmMt .60e		112	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
33⅝	19⅞	NoAPhl 1.20	9	37	33⅛	33	33	
4½	2⅝	NoCAir .10e	7	4	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
1⅞	13-16	NoCeAir t		3	1½	1½	1½	
11	9⅞	NoestUt 1.02	6	323	11	10⅞	10⅞	
19⅞	16	NIndPS 1.40	8	103	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝+	⅛
53	33¼	NorNGs 2.8	7	75	44¼	44	44 —	⅛
28⅝	23½	NoStP 1.94	9	127	27¼	27	27 —	⅛
51	44	NSP pf4.0		z300	48	48	48	
55	50½	NSPw pf4.56		z160	51	51	51 —	1½
79½	75	NSPw pf6.80		z3000	79	78½	79	
116	107½	NSP pf 10.36		z20	112½	112½	112½+	½
42¼	25½	NorTe .60	14	357	38¾	34	34—	⅛
6	3½	Northgate E	33	6	4	4	4 —	⅛
46	22⅛	Northrp 1.40	8	29	45⅛	42⅞	42⅞	
36¼	23	NwstAirl .45	16	240	32	31⅝	31⅝—	⅛
5¼	43¼	NwtBnc 1.0	11	27	55⅞	53¼	53⅛—	⅛
30⅜	24⅝	NwtEnrgy 2	5	x37	2¾	28	28⅛+	⅛
30	24⅝	NwtEnr cf 2	5	x14	28¼	27⅞	28⅛+	⅛
49¾	32¼	NwtInd 2.25	4	42	47⅞	47¼	47⅞	⅛
26⅝	14⅝	NwstInd wt		22	25	24⅛	24⅞—	⅛
111½	73	NwtIn pf4.20		2	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜—	1⅛
12⅛	9⅛	NwsMutL 1e	15	19	12½	12¼	12¼—	⅛
36⅛	28⅝	NwtSIW 1.20	18	6	31⅜	31½	31½—	⅛
37⅞	25¼	Norton 1.70	9	3	37½	37½	37½	⅛
24⅝	17⅞	NorSim .60	10	77	20⅛	20	20⅛—	⅛
31	14½	NucorCp .32	7	297	25⅜	24⅞	24⅞—	1

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14¾	9⅝	OKCCp .80	5	18	14	13⅞	14	⅛
10⅝	7½	OakInd .40	14	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
15	12¼	OakiteP .92	8	x2	14⅝	14¼	14⅝+	⅛
19	13½	OccidPet 1	11	494	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞+	⅛
9	5⅞	OccidPet wt		68	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
62¼	46	OccIP pf3.60		38	60⅞	59⅞	60 —	¼
61	47¼	OccidPt pf 4		4	60¼	60	60¼+	¾
24⅜	20⅞	OccIP pf2.50		30	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
24	15¼	Ogden 1.20	5	35	22	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
37	25¾	Ogdn pf 1.87		1	34	34	34 —	½
19⅛	16⅛	OhioEd 1.66	9	319	19	18⅞	19 +	⅛
90	80	OhEd pf 8.20		z10	86½	6⅛	86½+	1½
111½	102¾	OhE pf 10.4		250	106½	106½	106½	
125	112½	OhP pfA 14		z10	124½	124½	124½	
23½	17¾	OklaGE 1.44	10	74	18⅞	18½	18½	
30⅛	23¼	OklaNG 1.80	7	38	28⅞	28½	28½—	¼
4?	30¼	OlinCp 1.32	7	8	41⅛	41	41 —	⅛
36⅞	26⅛	Olinkraft 1	9	2	33	33	33	⅛
14	9¼	Omark .60	6	8	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
15⅝	9	Oneida .76	7	30	14¼	14	14¼+	⅛
16¼	12¼	Opelika 1	6	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
15½	13	OranRk 1.28	8	50	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	
15⅛	8⅝	Orange .16b	10	82	10¼	9⅞	10¼+	⅛
36½	25¼	OutMar 1.40	9	22	29	28⅞	28⅞—	⅛
19½	12⅞	OutletCo .80	5	8	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
24⅞	19	OvernitT .90	8	8	22⅛	22½	22⅛—	⅛
19¼	10⅝	OverSh .30b	4	37	16	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
59½	42	OwensCng 1	13	22	52⅝	52	52⅜+	⅛
63¼	51¾	OwenIll 1.88		123	57½	57½	57¾	
9	83½	Owenll pf4.75		1	88½	88½	88½—	1
25⅝	16⅛	OxfrdInd .68	4	13	18⅝	17⅞	18 —	⅛

P - Q

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7¾	5¾	PNBMR .40	21	9	7⅝	7	7 —	⅛
57⅞	35	PPGInd 2	9	264	58⅛	57⅞	58⅛+	⅞
9¼	5½	PSA Inc		21	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
14¼	12½	PacAS 1.24		37	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
23⅛	20	PacGas 1.88	9	249	22⅛	21⅞	22 +	⅛
18⅝	16⅝	PacLtg 1.68	9	82	18¼	18	18 —	⅛
33⅝	26⅞	PacLm 1.20	15	21	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞+	⅛
33¼	25⅝	PacPetrl .80	10	12	28⅛	28	28⅛	
22⅛	20	PacPw 1.70	10	39	21⅝	21½	21½	
16¾	13⅞	PacTT 1.20	8	79	15½	15⅜	15½+	⅛
80	72½	PacTT pf 6		z100	76	76	76 +	1
12¾	5⅝	PaineW .30e	4	50	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	⅛
17½	12⅛	PaiW pf 1.30		8	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
8½	4¾	PalmBc .30	5	27	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
8½	5⅛	Pamida .10e	7	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
7⅝	5½	PanAm Air		217	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
40⅛	29⅝	PanEP 2.30	7	172	3¼	38	38⅛+	⅛
15⅝		Paprcft .66b	8	120	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	⅛
18¼	12½	Pargasinc 1	11	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
30⅝	17⅞	ParkerDrl .05e	7	132	31⅛	29⅞	30⅞+	1⅛
35⅝	21¾	ParHan 1.20	11	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	⅛
16½	11⅝	ParkPen .40	10	2	16½	15⅞	16½+	⅛
14¼	7¼	PatrkP .86t	7	32	12½	12	12½—	⅛
23⅝	16½	Peylsnw .40	8	3	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞+	⅛
19⅞	14⅝	PeabGa .16	11	20	19	18⅞	19 —	⅛
6⅞	4⅝	PenDix .24b		26	5⅛	5	5	
60⅞	48	Penney 1.28	14	36	48⅝	48⅜	48½	⅛
21⅝	19⅝	PaPwLt 1.80	8	48	20¾	20⅝	20¾+	⅛
51½	44⅞	PaPL pf 4.40		z100	48½	48½	48½+	⅛
53	47	PaPL pf 4.50		z260	51	50	51 +	1⅛
90½	80⅝	PaPL pf 8.40		z50	89⅞	89½	89½—	⅛
112	102½	PaPLt pf 11		z20	112	112	112	
94	82	PaPL pf 8.70		z20	90	90	90 —	1
37⅞	27½	Pennwlt 1.40	9	23	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
27½	21	Penwl pf1.60		3	24½	24½	24½—	⅛
34¾	19⅝	Pennzol 1.32	9	238	30⅞	30½	30¾—	⅛
90⅝	76	Pennz pfB 8		z200	84⅝	84¼	84⅝—	⅛
9⅞	5⅝	PeopDrg .20		14	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
39¼	34⅝	PeopleGas 3	7	24	39⅛	39	39	
83⅝	69⅝	PepsiCo 2	17	63	83⅝	83⅛	83⅝+	⅛
27½	18⅝	PerkElm .30	20	187	21¼	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
30⅛	23⅝	PetInc 1.60	8	5	30⅛	30	30⅛+	⅛
16	11½	PeterPl .80a	10	11	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	⅛
80	63⅝	PetrieSt 1.40	16	1	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝—	⅛
26	19⅛	Petrolan .60	7	13	22	21⅞	22 +	¼
25⅛	20⅛	Petrim 2.55e		7	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
31	25½	Pfizer .84	13	373	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛+	⅛
45⅛	36⅛	PhelpD 2.20	17	x105	42½	42	42½+	⅛
17⅛	14⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	10	174	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
46⅛	38	PhilE pf 4.30		z350	45⅛	44⅛	45⅛	
47	39⅛	PhilE pf 4.40		z320	45⅛	44⅞	45⅛+	⅛
99	84½	PhilE pf 9.50		z5240	95⅛	95	95⅛+	⅛
80	66⅛	PhilE pf 7.75		z40	77⅛	77	77	
15½	12⅛	PhilaSub .80	7	47	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	
59⅛	49⅛	PhilMorr 1	14	65	55⅛	54⅛	54⅞+	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Phillps Ind		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
13	6⅛	Phillpind pf		2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
64⅛	49⅛	PhilPet 1.80	13	127	60	59⅛	59⅛—	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	PhilVnH .60	9	x4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
23⅛	14⅛	Pickwick .32	9	x2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
17⅛	15	PiedNG 1.44	7	5	16⅛	16	16⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Pier1 Imprt		33	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
44⅛	33⅛	Pillsbury 1	15	58	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
36⅛	27⅛	Pioner 1.20b	10	48	33⅛	33	33	
18	13	PitneyB .68	7	70	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
48	31	Pittstn .80a	9	279	42	41⅛	41⅛+	⅛
31⅛	20⅛	PizzaHt .06e	12	50	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
4⅛	3	Plan Resrch	7	21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	⅛
5	2⅛	Playboy .12	23	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16⅛	11⅛	Pneumo	4	14	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
42⅛	31⅛	Polaroid .50	19	323	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛+	⅛
14	8	Ponderosa	16	46	8½	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
24⅛	16	PopeTal .70	9	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
23	18⅛	Portec	9	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
20	16⅛	PortGE 1.64	6	68	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
65	48⅛	Potltch 1.50	12	16	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛—	⅛
14	11⅛	PotmEl 1.16	10	132	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
38⅛	33	PotEl pf 2.44		6	38⅛	38	38⅛+	⅛
49½	43	PotEl pf 4.50		z100	47½	47½	47½	⅛
45	40	PotEl pf 4.04		100	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛+	⅛
58	52⅛	PotEl pf 5.46		z4190	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛+	⅛
58	53⅛	PotEl pf 5.50		z100	57	57	57	
15	10⅛	Premier .40	9	25	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
100⅛	81⅛	ProctrG 2.20	21	544	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛+	⅛
12⅛	8⅛	ProdRsh .40	6	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
50⅛	27	Proler 1.40	7	1	42	42	42 —	⅛
17⅛	14⅛	PSvCol 1.30	8	86	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
27⅛	23⅛	PSvcIn 1.92	10	53	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
14	11⅛	PSInd pf1.04		z10	13	13	13 —	⅛
21⅛	16⅛	PSvNH 1.88	8	31	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
29⅛	25⅛	PSNH pf2.75		z50	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
20⅛	17⅛	PSvNM 1.44	9	22	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	⅛
21⅛	17⅛	PSvEG 1.80	9	131	21⅛	21	21⅛+	⅛
16	14⅛	PSEG pf1.40		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
45	38⅛	PSEG pf4.08		z100	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛—	1
47	40	PSEG pf4.18		z100	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛+	⅛
47½	41	PSEG pf4.30		z40	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛+	⅛
121	111½	PSE pf 12.25		z130	120⅛	120	120⅛+	⅛
89½	76	PSEG pf7.80		z20	83	82½	82½—	⅛
80½	68⅛	PSEG pf7.40		z300	80	79	80 +	1
103	94⅛	PSEG pf9.62		z50	102½	102½	102½+	1½
6	4	Pubickr Ind		6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Pueblo Int		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	PuerRi Cem		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
30⅛	25⅛	PugSPL 2.36	8	27	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
38⅛	27⅛	Pullmn 1.20	11	56	38	37½	37⅛—	⅛
17⅛	14⅛	PurexCp .96	9	26	17	17	17	
6⅛	3⅛	Puritn Fash	9	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
45½	25⅛	Purollr 1.08	9	13	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
28	22⅛	QuakOat .84	14	32	27	26⅛	27 +	⅛
110½	103	QuaO pf 9.56		z150	107	107	107 +	½
20⅛	15	QuakStO .7	12	34	17	16½	16⅛+	⅛
7½	5⅛	Questor .01r	11	7	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛

R

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
30⅛	18⅛	RCA 1	14	424	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
45	38⅛	RCApf 3.50		z70	43½	43	43 +	⅛
71	52	RCAcvpf 4		2	70½	70	70½+	1
53	46½	RalstonPu 1	15	82	53	52⅛	52⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Ramada Inn	97	1451	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
13½	7	Rancoln .64	12	33	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
	5	Rapid Am		76	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
26	18⅛	Rap Irpf2.25		43	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
30⅛	24⅛	RapAm pf 3		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
34⅛	27	Raybest 1.50	5	8	32	32	32 —	⅛
23⅛	15⅛	Raymint .68	7	22	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
66½	44⅛	Raytheon 1.20	12	143	64	63	63⅛—	⅛
23	16⅛	ReadBat .60	4	112	17⅛	17½	17⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2½	Redman Ind		86	4⅛	3⅛	4	
15⅛	10	ReeceCp .74	12	36	11⅛	11⅛	11½+	⅛
34	22	Reeves 1.80	6	13	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
19⅛	11⅛	ReichCh .74	8	55	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
11	7	ReliabSt .64	6	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
33⅛	18	RelianEl 1	12	34	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
94	51½	Relian pf 3		7	88	88	88	
60½	34	Relia pf 1.60		3	56	56	56 —	1
16⅛	6	Relian Grp		14	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
31	12	RelGrp pfB		3	28½	28½	28½—	⅛
20⅛	8½	RelGrp pfC		5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Republic Cp	12	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
18½	10	RepFinS .80	8	25	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
3⅛	1	RepMtg Inv		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
40⅛	27⅛	RepStl 1.60	11	90	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛+	⅛
13⅛	7⅛	ResrvOil .16	9	106	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
21⅛	17⅛	Revco D5.22	17	169	21⅛	21	21 —	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Rever Copp		11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
83⅛	69⅛	Revlon 1.60	18	67	86⅛	85⅛	85⅛—	⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Rexham .32	8	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
39½	20½	Rexnrd 1.32	7	15	33⅛	33	33 —	⅛
68⅛	35	Reynln 3.08		244	60⅛	59⅛	60 +	⅛
80	61	Reyln pf2.25		10	6	67⅛	67⅛+	⅛
42⅛	22⅛	ReynMet 1.20	9	143	42	41⅛	41⅛—	⅛
91	56½	ReyM pf4.50		15	89	87⅛	88 —	1
15⅛	8⅛	ReynSe .40e	6	45	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	Richardsn 1	9	x31	13⅛	13	13	
26⅛	21⅛	RichMer .70	12	29	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
21⅛	10⅛	Richmnd .80	18	677	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛+	⅛
20⅛	14⅛	RiegelTex 1.10	5	13	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
24⅛	15	RioGran .60	6	6	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
13	9½	RioGr pf .80		14	12	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
29	14½	RiteAid .24	14	70	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛+	⅛
23⅛	13⅛	Robshaw .90	9	23	22	22	22 +	⅛
27⅛	21	Robrtsn 1.50	4	21	22⅛	21⅛	22 —	⅛
12⅛	9½	Robins .28a	10	x78	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
17⅛	15⅛	RochG 1.28b	9	26	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
15⅛	12⅛	RochTel .88	8	44	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
13½	10⅛	Rockwr .64	6	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
33⅛	23⅛	RockwInt 2	7	68	29⅛	29	29⅛+	⅛
81	57	RkInt pf 4.75		2	74	74	74 +	⅛
76⅛	55⅛	RohmH 1.28	22	25	56⅛	56	56	
8⅛	4	Rohr Ind		22	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
27⅛	20	Rollins .36	14	22	23⅛	23½	23⅛	⅛
4	4	Ronson Cp		5	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
28⅛	16½	Roper 1.20	7	9	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞+	⅛
25	17	RorerA .94	11	605	20⅝	20¼	20⅜+	⅜
31½	20	Rosario .40b	10	26	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
36⅞	22⅝	Rowan .20	5	15	35	34⅞	34⅞+	⅛
23⅝	16⅝	RoyCCol .80	9	13	18¼	18	18	
50⅝	41⅝	RoylD 3.26e	5	89	47¼	47⅛	47⅛—	⅛
8⅞	4⅝	RoyInd .10e	7	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
29⅞	22½	Rubbrm .48	14	10	24⅞	24½	24⅞+	⅛
24⅝	16⅝	Rucker .28	5	45	21⅝	21¼	21⅜—	⅛
14⅝	10⅝	RussTog .76	6	24	10⅝	10½	10½	⅛
14⅝	9	Ryder Sys	10	359	14¼	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛

S

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3⅝	2	SCA Svc	19	48	2⅝	2½	2½+	⅛
19⅝	11½	SCMCp .0	6	25	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
14⅞	8¼	SOSCon .40	7	4	13½	13⅜	13⅞	
47¼	35	SabineR .60	12	4	45	43¾	45 +	1¾
5¼	2⅜	Safegrd Ind	10	75	4⅛	3⅞	4	
4?	39¼	SafewySt 2	9	248	43¼	43⅛	43⅛	⅛
15	8	SagaCp .28	10	16	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
50	33½	StJoMin 1.30	13	18	43⅛	42⅝	42⅝	⅝
13⅞	11	StJoLtP 1.12	9	18	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
39	29¾	StLSaF 2.50	9	18	38½	38¼	38½+	⅛
12	10⅝	StPaulS .96a		22	11¾	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
50½	34½	StRegP 1.52	9	63	39⅞	39⅛	39⅞	⅛
9⅞	6⅛	Salant .24b	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅛	11⅛	SanDGs 1.20	7	57	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞+	⅛
9¼	7¼	SJuanR .99t	6	10	8¼	8¼		+⅛
40⅛	30⅝	SFeInd 1.80	8	64	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	⅛
11⅛	8¼	SFeInd pf.50		9	10¼	10	10¼+	⅛
35⅝	20⅞	SanFeInt .30	11	302	35⅝	34¾	35¼+	¼
14	9⅛	SargtWel .50	8	2	12½	12	12	
4⅛	3¼	Saul RlEst		16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
6⅞	3⅛	SavA Stop	35	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11⅛	7	SavOnDr .20	8	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9⅛	6	SavEIP .50e	4	61	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
14⅛	12⅝	SavnEA 1.34		3	14	14	14	
12⅛	11	SavEl pf1.28		5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
15⅛	6⅞	SavinB Mch	18	94	15⅝	15	15⅜+	⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Saxon Ind	8	115	5½	5¼	5¼—	⅛
10⅝	3	Schaefer Cp		28	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
60⅛	47½	SchergPl 1	20	481	54	53⅞	54	
24	16⅝	SchlitzBr .68	13	94	20⅞	20½	20⅞+	⅛
95	70	Schlumb .80	21	194	95	94⅝	94⅞—	⅛
16⅝	11⅝	SCOAIn .70	5	23	14⅝	14	14 +	⅛
7⅛	5⅝	ScotLad .36	7	19	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
29⅝	18	ScottFer 1.20	9	13	24	23⅝	24 —	⅛
19⅞	13⅝	ScottFor .84	6	66	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
24⅛	14¼	ScottPap .76	9	489	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
10⅛	7	Scottys .10	14	16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
18⅞	11¾	ScovillMfg 1		29	18¼	18	18	
33	14½	SeaCont .30	4	7	28⅛	28	28 +	⅛
32¼	20⅛	SeabCL 1.60	5	178	29⅝	29½	29⅝+	⅛
6⅛	3⅝	SeabWA .22t		11	4⅛	4	4⅛	
31⅛	23⅝	Seagram .80	11	10	23⅞	23¾	23⅞+	⅛
21⅝	14	SealdPw .80	8	20	22¼	21⅞	22⅛+	1
18	13¼	SearleG .52	9	331	14	13⅞	13⅞	
79¼	61½	Sears 1.60a	19	552	66⅛	65⅞	66⅛+	1
7⅛	2⅝	Seatrain Lin	49	27	7	6⅝	6⅞—	⅛
35⅛	22	Sedcolnc .18	7	27	29	28⅞	28⅞	
6⅛	4½	SvcCpInt .20	4	32	5	4⅞	5	
16	11½	Servomt .76	7	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
10⅝	5⅛	Shakspre .32	7	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
18½	11¾	Shapell .0	6	57	14⅝	14	14⅛—	⅛
70½	47⅝	ShellOil 2.80	7	111	69⅝	69	69⅝+	⅝
14½	11⅛	ShellrGl .60	4	22	12½	12½	12⅝+	⅛
23	18½	ShllGl pf1.35		6	21	20⅝	21 +	1
19½	15⅜	ShllGl pf1.40		1	17⅛	17½	17½—	⅛
41⅞	33¼	SherwW 2.20	14	7	40⅞	40	40 +	⅛
70	58½	ShrW pf 4.40		z10	65⅝	65¼	65¼—	⅝
12⅝	9⅞	SierrPac 1	8	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
24¼	15½	Signal 1b	12	272	22	21	21⅛+	⅜
54	34	Signal pf2.20		1	48½	48¼	48¼+	⅝
40½	32	SignodeCp 1.20	14	8	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝—	⅛
9⅞	5	SimPrec .14	16	12	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
24½	19¾	Simm .88a	11	x1	20⅝	20	20⅛+	⅛
23½	11½	SimpPat .50	12	190	13½	13¼	13⅜+	⅛
26	8¾	Singer Co		224	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝—	⅛
45⅝	24½	Singr pf 3.50		5	42⅝	42½	42⅝+	⅛
28	19½	Skaggs .50	12	17	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞+	⅛
112½	66	Skelly 1.60a	12	x9	112	111	111 —	⅛
12¼	7⅛	Skil Corp	7	5	10	9⅞	9⅞	
22⅛	15⅛	Skyline .32	29	19	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
18¼	⅞	SmithAO .80	76	11	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞+	⅛
41¼	28⅛	SmithInt .52	9	21	40	39½	39¾—	⅛
74⅛	58½	Smithkline 2	16	136	74¾	74⅛	74⅝+	⅝
19⅛	13	SmithTr .50	6	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
20	15⅛	Smucker .0	7		16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	⅛
17⅛	11	SolaBas .80	8	11	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3	Sonesta Int		1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
10⅜	8¼	SonyCp .02e	30	555	9¼	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
18	15⅛	SCarEG 1.52	9	63	18	17⅞	17⅞	
17	14½	SoJerIn 1.56	7	5	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
13¼	9⅛	Soutdwn .40	5	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
25¼	21⅛	Sdwn pf 1.80		2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
14⅝	9⅝	SoestBk .40b	10	470	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
7	5	SoeasPS .89t	9	8	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
21⅛	18⅝	SoCalE 1.68	7	116	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛+	⅛
16⅛	13⅛	SouthnCo 1.40	8	1144	15⅛	15	15⅛	⅛
37⅞	31¼	SoInGE 2.40	8	5	37⅞	37⅝	37¾+	⅛
58¼	48¼	SoNRes 1.85	7	45	56⅝	56	56⅛—	⅛
38⅝	32⅛	SoNwEnTl 3	8	11	38	37⅞	37⅞+	⅛
56	52½	SoNE pf 4.62		z2700	54½	54½	54½—	⅛
38⅝	30	SouPac 2.24	8	73	35½	35⅛	35⅜+	¼
62⅛	50⅝	SouRy 2.32	10	34	61½	61¼	61⅝+	⅜
6⅛	5½	SouRy pf .50		9	6	6	6	
37⅝	27½	SoUnCo 1.76	18	18	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞—	⅜
26⅛	21	Southind .50	12	112	25⅝	25	25⅝	
74¼	40⅝	SouRoyl 1.20	16	37	66½	65¾	66½+	½
24⅝	23⅛	SwstBnksh .96	9	10	21⅛	21	21⅛+	⅛
13⅝	6⅛	SwstFor .20	14	46	9⅝	9	9	
25⅝	16⅝	SwtFFI pf1.50		15	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
13⅝	11⅛	SwPbSv .98		52	12⅝	12¼	12⅝+	⅛
16⅝	10	SperryHut 1	8	3	16	16	16	
51⅝	38⅞	SperryR .92	11	93	46¼	45	46⅛	
15	6⅝	Sprague El		36	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
15¼	10¼	SpringM .75	9	4	12¼	12¼	12¼—	⅛
29¼	20½	SquarD 1.10	17	158	29⅞	29⅛	29⅝	¼
38⅞	28½	Squibb .90	14	x107	32	31⅝	31⅝+	¼
31⅞	23⅝	StaleyMfg 1	6	77	24	24	24 +	½
23½	21⅞	StPoor 1.92a		25	23¼	23	23⅛—	⅛
40⅞	32⅞	StBrand 1.2	14	119	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞—	⅛
50¼	46	StdBr pf 3.50		z50	51¼	50⅞	51⅛+	1⅛
49⅞	36⅞	StBPaint .40	22	32	40½	40¼	40½	
39⅞	29⅞	StdOilCl 2.20	8	957	38¼	37⅞	38⅛	
54⅞	40⅞	StOilInd 2.30	9	294	51¼	50⅞	51⅛	
79⅞	61½	StOilOh 1.36	20	x213	68¼	67¼	67⅛—	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	StdPress .40		22	7¼	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
7	5¼	StdPrud .66	33	14	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
16½	9¼	Standex .75	7	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
33⅝	21	StanWk 1.04	9	2	29½	29½	29⅛—	⅛
10⅛	6⅝	Stanray .60		1	9¼	9¼	9¼	⅛
20½	16½	Starrett 1a	7	1	20	20	20 +	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	StaMut Inv		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12	10⅝	StaMSe 1.05		17	11¾	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
48½	41½	StaufChm 1.44	9	54	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛+	⅛
9½	6⅛	Sterchi .48	7	3	8	7⅞	8	⅛
21	15⅝	SterDrug .70	12	498	17¼	16⅞	17 —	⅛
6½	4½	SterlPre .11t	7	24	6⅛	6	6	
16	12	Sterndnt .40	7	57	13⅝	13⅛	13½+	⅛
26⅝	17⅝	StevenJ 1.20	7	27	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞—	⅛
34¼	23¾	StewWa 1.96	9	x30	31¼	31	31⅛—	⅛
26⅞	18¼	StokVC 1.20	8	17	21	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
14	10¼	StokVC pf 1		z80	12¼	12¼	12¼	
63⅞	48¼	StoneW 2.50	6	49	52½	52	52½—	⅛
15⅝	12⅝	Stone Con.56	4	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
21	15⅝	StopShop 1	5	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
13½	9	StorTec .67t	8	36	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
29⅞	15⅞	StorerBdg 1	10	x25	30	29⅞	30 +	⅛
15¼	10¼	StridRite .80	7	11	13¼	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
60⅞	39⅞	StuWor 1.32	5	68	59¼	59	59¼+	⅛
39⅛	39⅛	StudWor wi		1	39¼	39¼	39¼	
6½	3⅝	Suave Shoe	5	24	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
20⅛	14½	SubPrG 1.08	7	7	18⅛	18	18	
11½	6⅛	SuCrest .50	4	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
25⅛	11¼	SunChm .40	8	4	24⅝	24¼	24⅝+	⅛
39½	26⅝	SunCo 1.4	6	34	37⅛	37¼	37⅛—	⅛
42⅛	31¼	SunCo pf2.25		14	39⅝	39⅝	39⅛—	⅛
28¼	20⅝	Sunbeam 1.08	10	126	24	23⅞	24 +	⅛
37⅛	17	Sundstrnd 1	9	2	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝+	⅛
51⅝	38	Sunds pf3.50		1	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜—	⅛
13⅛	9⅝	SunshMg .36	15	21	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
19⅝	18¼	SuperVal .66	9	18	19¼	18⅝	19 +	⅛
203	149	SuprOil 1.80	15	32	192	188	189 —	2
7⅛	5⅛	SuprmkG .24	6	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
40⅛	16	Superscpe	7	13	20¼	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
6½	4	Sutro Mtg		10	6⅛	6¼	6¼—	⅛
19½	10⅛	Swank .88a	9	73	18⅝	18½	18⅝+	⅛
22⅝	16⅛	Sybron .84	9	31	19⅝	19½	19⅛—	⅛
42½	35½	Sybrn pf2.40		7	39	39	39 —	⅛
7¼	4½	Systron Don		12	5	5	5 +	⅛

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1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
16¼	12½	Ticor 1	13	25	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
11⅝	6⅞	TRE Corp		15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
38½	26⅝	TRWIn 1.40	11	45	37¼	36⅞	37 +	⅛
86¾	63⅝	TRW pf 4.40		2	83½	83½	83½—	⅛
78	56	TRW pf 4.50		1	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	
32½	23¼	TaftBrd .80	9	5	29	29	29 —	⅛
	1⅞	Talcott Nat		10	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
11	6⅝	Talley .60	6	34	9¾	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
17⅝	8⅞	TalleypfB 1		11	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
19	15½	TampEl 1.12	8	26	18½	18⅜	18½	
47⅞	26½	Tandy Corp	10	224	30¾	30⅛	30¾+	⅛
21⅛	13½	Tandycrft	7	63	15⅞	14⅝	15⅜+	¼
12⅛	5⅝	Tappan .20	24	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
49⅞	18	Technicr .15	24	133	45⅝	44	44⅛—	⅛
	4½	Technicolr	9	36	5½	5⅛	5½+	⅛

(Continued on next page.)

This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy any of these securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

$75,000,000

Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation

First Mortgage Pipe Line Bonds, 9¾% Series due 1986

Price 99.50%

White, Weld & Co. Incorporated — Lehman Brothers Incorporated

Bache Halsey Stuart Inc. — The First Boston Corporation — Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. — Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation — Drexel Burnham & Co. Incorporated — Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Incorporated — E. F. Hutton & Company Inc. — Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. — Lazard Frères & Co. — Loeb, Rhoades & Co. — Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated — Reynolds Securities Inc. — Salomon Brothers

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated — Wertheim & Co., Inc. — Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated — Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.

ABD Securities Corporation — Kleinwort, Benson Incorporated — SoGen-Swiss International Corporation

UBS-DB Corporation

August 11, 1976

This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy any of these securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

2,000,000 Shares

Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation

Cumulative Preferred Stock, $2.50 Series

(Without Par Value—Stated Value $25 Per Share)

Price $25 per Share

White, Weld & Co. Incorporated — Lehman Brothers Incorporated

Bache Halsey Stuart Inc. — The First Boston Corporation — Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. — Drexel Burnham & Co. Incorporated — Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Incorporated — E. F. Hutton & Company Inc. — Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. — Lazard Frères & Co. — Loeb, Rhoades & Co.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated — Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated — Reynolds Securities Inc.

Salomon Brothers — Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated — Wertheim & Co., Inc.

Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated — Shearson Hayden Stone Inc. — Spencer Trask & Co. Incorporated

Basle Securities Corporation — SoGen-Swiss International Corporation

August 11, 1976

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 16

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19⅛	9⅝	Technicon	12	40	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	
13⅝	5¼	Telecor .30	8	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
80½	22⅛	Teledn 1.45t	9	106	75¼	73½	75¼+	1⅝
11½	5¾	Teleprmpt		166	⅛	7	+	⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Telex Cp	11	60	3¾	3⅛	3⅛	
34½	26	Tennco 1.88	8	203	33¾	33⅝	33⅝	⅛
18⅛	13⅞	TesoroPet 1	5	347	14½	14½	14½	
31½	25⅞	Hesor pf 2.16		60	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞+	⅛
28⅝	23⅞	Texacm 2		941	27⅝	27	27¼	
43½	34½	TexComm 1	13	8	41¾	41⅝	41⅝—	⅜
39½	28½	TexETr 1.85	8	133	36¾	36⅝	36½+	⅛
25⅛	24¾	TxET pf 2.40		2	25½	25½	25½+	¼
30½	27¾	TxET pf 2.87		16	29⅛	29	29⅛	
42½	29	TexGasTr 2	8	122	43	42⅛	42⅞+	⅞
15⅝	11⅞	Texasind 1b	10	33	13⅞	13½	13⅝+	⅛
129½	93⅛	TexInst 1	33	185	116½	115½	115¾+	½
8½	5¾	Texas Intl	9	65	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
24⅛	13½	TexOGs .22e	9	74	21⅝	21	21¼—	¾
23½	17	TxPcLd .35e	20	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞—	¼
22½	17	TexUtil 1.32	10	196	20½	20	20¼+	⅛
37⅞	23	Texsglf 1.20	11	59	34½	34¼	34⅜—	¼
9⅝	4½	Texfi Ind		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
31⅝	20⅛	Textron 1.20	11	187	31¼	30⅞	31⅛	
37	26⅛	Textr pf 2.08		1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	
28⅞	19⅛	Textr pf 1.40		18	28¼	28	28¼—	⅜
19⅝	12⅞	Thiokol .84	7	30	1	17¾	17¾+	⅛
43	33	ThomBet .88	20	17	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝—	⅛
13½	7¾	ThomIn .40b	10	4	10	10	10 +	⅛
13⅞	7⅞	ThomJW .50	8	4	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	¼
9½	6¼	ThriftDg .40	10	9	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
19½	13¼	TigerInt .40	9	76	15⅝	15¼	15⅝+	⅛
69½	57⅝	TimeInc 2	12	17	63¼	62¼	63¼+	⅜
23⅞	18¼	TimeMir .6	14	16	22	21⅝	22 +	⅛
59⅞	36¾	Timkn 2.20a	10	x19	57	56¼	57 +	⅜
15½	9½	Tish Rlty		22	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
14	7¾	Todd Shipyd		7	8⅞	8¾	8⅞—	¼
25¼	22⅞	TolEdis 2.12	8	19	24½	24⅜	24⅜	
19½	10½	TonkaCp .48	5	40	14⅛	14⅛	14½—	⅛
8½	6⅛	TootRol .40b	21	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
14½	4⅞	Tracor .20	8	6	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
28⅝	19½	TraneCo .96	8	15	25¼	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
35⅝	29	TranUn 1.76	12	149	33¼	33	33⅛+	⅛
15½	7¼	TransW Air		47	13	12⅞	12⅞	
19¼	11⅝	TWApf 2		2	18⅝	18⅛	1 ⅛—	¼
13	¼	Transam .62	10	1351	13¼	13	13¼+	¼
22⅞	20⅝	TranInc 1.92		38	23	22¾	23 +	⅜
15	8½	Transco .80	7	77	14½	14⅛	14⅝	
13½	8	Transcn .45	10	5	12	12	12	
12	6¾	TranOhF .20	5	8	9¾	9¾	9¾+	¼
26¼	16⅝	Tranwy 1.40	7	29	20½	20	20 —	⅛
37¼	25	Travlrs 1.08	14	219	36⅞	36½	36¾	
44	32¼	Travelr pf 2		19	43¼	43	43 —	½
21⅞	1½	TriCon 1.52e		29	20⅝	20⅛	20¼—	⅛
32¼	29¼	TriCn pf 2.50		1	30½	30½	30½	
2½	1⅛	TriSou Mtge		7	1⅝	1½	1½	
15½	10⅞	TrianInd .90	27	26	12⅝	12⅛	12¼—	⅛
12	6½	Trieng Pac		2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
20⅞	15⅛	Trinity Ind.56	5	17	19¾	19½	19⅝+	⅛
30½	24¼	Tropican .30	17	52	26⅝	26½	26½—	⅜
13½	11⅛	TucsonG .96	9	97	13⅝	13⅛	13¼—	⅛
15	8¾	TwenCen .50	6	68	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜+	⅛
17⅝	11½	TycoLab .20	9	8	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	
21⅛	16	Tyler Corp.50	6	12	20¼	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛

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1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
29⅞	21⅛	UALInc .60		252	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞—	⅛
29½	21¼	UAL pf .40		10	25½	25½	25½—	2⅜
16⅞	13½	UGICp 1.40	7	4	16¼	16⅛	16¼—	⅛
29⅝	27	UGI pf 2.75		z200	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+	⅜
15⅞	10⅝	UMCInd 1	8	20	14⅝	14¼	14¼—	¼
15⅝	10	UOP .01e		81	15	14⅝	14⅝—	¼
35⅝	19⅝	UVInd 1.48	5	158	32⅞	31¾	31¾—	⅝
25½	20½	UARCO 1.30	6	9	21	21	21 +	⅛
11¾	7⅝	Unarco .60	5	15	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
49	44	UniNV 2.6e	9	4	44½	44½	44½	
10⅞	8½	UnBancp .84	11	24	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝+	⅛
67⅝	59¾	UCamp 1.60	13	136	63¾	62½	63¼—	⅜
76¼	60⅝	UnCarb 2.50	10	329	65⅝	64⅝	65⅝+	¾
9⅝	6⅛	Un Commrc		10	7⅝	7½	7½	
10⅝	4⅞	Union Corp	29	21	6¾	6⅝	6¾+	⅛
15⅞	12½	UnElec 1.36		100	15¾	15½	15⅝—	⅛
51½	44	UnEl pf 4.50		z10	48½	4½	48½	
29	26¼	UnEl pf 2.72		5	28¾	28½	28¾+	¼
6	3⅞	Un Fidelity	6	5	4	4	4	
55½	40⅞	UnOCal 2.10	7	75	52½	52¼	52½+	¼
71	52½	UOCa pf2.50		4	67½	67½	67½—	½
93	76	UPacCp 2.80	10	83	88⅛	87	7⅝—	1⅛
2⅛	1⅜	Uniona Inc		2	2	2	2 —	⅛
10⅛	7½	Uniroyal .50	20	187	9⅝	9	9⅝	⅛
82⅞	71	Uniryal pf 8		z140	80½	79⅞	79½—	⅜
11½	5⅛	Unct Brands	7	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	¼
12	6⅝	UnBrnd pfA		2	11¼	11¼	11¼—	⅛
9½	7⅛	UnitCp .97c		41	9½	9	9	
10⅛	5¾	UFinCal .24	6	43	9¾	9⅝	9¾+	¼
24⅜	14	UGasP 1.32	5	208	23¼	23	23¼+	½
13¼	7½	Un Guarnty	20	31	11½	11⅝	11½+	⅛
25½	22⅝	UIllum 2.32	7	16	24⅞	24½	24⅞+	⅜
18⅝	9⅝	UnitInd 1.20	7	29	18½	18	18⅛+	⅛
10¾	6	UnitIn pf .42		19	11⅞	10⅝	11⅛/	⅜
7½	4½	UnitInn .10	6	2	5½	5¼	5½+	⅛
12¼	9⅝	UJerBk 1.04	7	76	11¾	11½	11⅝	
18⅛	11½	UnitMM .80		42	13⅝	13⅝	13½	
41⅝	15⅝	Un Nuclr	15	356	33½	31⅞	33½+	2
3¼	1⅜	UnitPk Min	388	36	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
17⅝	10⅛	UnitRefg .56	5	2	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
19	15	USFoS 1.11e		7	16⅞	16½	16⅞+	⅛
45½	32½	USFldG 2.48	13	92	45	44⅛	44⅞+	⅛
25⅝	16¼	USGyps 1.60	13	4	23⅜	23¼	23⅜+	⅜
10⅛	5¼	USHom .16	11	28	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
7¼	3⅝	USInd .20	11	96	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
12¼	6⅞	USLeasg .32	5	12	10½	10⅜	10½	
3⅜	1⅞	US RltyInv		6	2	2	2	
38½	19⅝	USShoe 1.05	7	70	25⅛	25	25½+	½
57⅝	49⅛	US Steel	9	561	49⅞	49⅝	49⅝—	⅜
23⅝	19⅝	USTobac 1	12	20	23⅛	23	23 —	⅛
37½	30⅝	UnTech 1.20	8	x323	35⅝	35	35⅝+	½
168½	113½	UnTech pf 8		x1	158	158	15 +	1¾
109	104	UnTech pf7.32		x3	106	106	106 —	⅝
17	14	UniTel 1.20	9	293	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝+	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	UniTel wt		83	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
22½	18¼	UnTI 2pf1.58		3	20½	20½	20½	
9⅝	4½	Unitrod .05c	10	1	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
15⅝	11⅛	Univar .56	6	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜+	¼
25⅞	18½	UnLeaf 1.32	6	8	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	¼
48½	37¼	Upjohn .96	16	843	45⅝	44½	45¼+	½
15¼	11⅞	USLIFE .36	7	585	15¼	14⅝	15¼+	⅜
11½	9⅞	UslifeF .96a		28	11⅛	11	11	
63	46¾	UtahInt 1a	11	153	55¼	54⅝	55 —	⅛
36¼	27⅞	UtahPL 2.80	7	40	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	
32⅝	29⅛	UtPL pf 2.80		3	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	

V

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
28¾	19	VFCp 1.10	7	306	20	19	19 —	1
20½	11½	VSICorp .48	8	4	19½	19⅝	19⅝	
9⅛	7⅛	ValleyIn .48	5	33	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
17¼	12	Varian .20	12	43	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	
6⅝	3¼	Vendo Co		1	5	5	5	
7	4⅛	Venice .20	24	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
14¼	12⅛	VestSe 1.31e		14	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
31	17½	Velco .10e	5	217	18½	17¾	17¾—	¾
11⅞	7½	Viacom Int	11	24	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
8	3⅞	Victor Comp			7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
14⅞	12¼	VaEPw 1.24	8	337	14⅝	14⅜	14½+	⅛
56½	49	VaEP pf 5		260	54	54	54 +	1
82	72¼	VaEP pf7.72		z10	81	81	1 /	1
102¼	98	VaEP pf9.75		z2130	101¼	100½	100½—	1
30¾	27⅞	VaEP pf2.90		4	30⅛	30	30 —	¼
81½	72½	VE72 pf 7.72		z50	80¾	80⅝	80¼—	⅜
78	67½	VaEP pf7.20		z180	75	75	75	
8⅝	4⅞	Vornado Inc	5	4	5¾	5⅝	5¾+	⅛
26	18¾	Vulcan Mtr 1	11	34	27⅝	26¾	27½+	1¼

W

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
28	19⅝	Wachova .58	11	345	21¾	21½	21⅝	
5⅛	2¾	Wach Rlty		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
17⅝	11½	WalMart .08	15	243	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
16½	12⅝	Walgreen 1	9	x15	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
33¾	28⅝	WlkrA 1.40a	9	4	30	30	30	
24⅞	⅜	WallBus .60	9	24	20⅛	20	20 +	⅛
20	11½	WallMu .80a	7	3	18⅜	1⅜	18⅜	
44¼	30¾	Walt Jim1.20	8	120	31⅛	31	31 —	½
12⅞	10⅛	WaltJ pf 1		z20	12½	12½	12½—	⅜
48	33¾	WaltJ pf1.60		52	34½	34	34 —	½
10⅝	6⅛	WardFd .47t	11	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
12½	6¾	Warnaco .60j		154	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞—	⅛
30⅞	16⅛	WarnS 1.20	15	3	26⅛	26	26	
25¾	17½	WrnCom .68	6	59	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞+	⅜
51	35	WrnC pf1.25		1	39	39	39	
38½	29⅞	WarnerL 1	16	325	34¾	34¼	34⅜	
20	18	WashGs 1.88	10	17	18¼	1⅝	18⅝—	⅛
17	16⅝	WashNat .80	7	7	16⅝	16½	16½—	¼
31½	25¼	WasN pf2.50		2	30½	30½	30½	
20	12¾	WashStl 1	6	3	19⅝	19¼	19¼	⅜
22⅞	19½	WasWat 1.68	8	36	23	22⅞	23 +	⅛
9¾	6¾	WasteM .05e	9	98	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
35⅞	19½	WatkinJ .32	11	66	19¾	19⅛	19½—	¼
8⅛	4⅝	WayGo .40	7	23	7	6⅞	7 +	¼
19	14½	WayG pf1.60		7	17½	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛
9½	5½	Weathrd .40	9	9	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	¼
7⅜	3⅝	WebbDel E	13	55	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
26	19⅛	WeisMkt .72	9	2	24⅜	24⅝	24⅝	
26½	15⅝	WellsFrgo 1	9	55	25⅝	25½	25½—	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	WellFM .13e	20	14	7¼	7	7¼+	¼
15⅝	10	WescoF .70	8	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	¼
56	47½	WtPP pf4.50		z10	51	51	51 +	1
42⅝	33½	WstPtPep 2.40	7	26	36	35⅞	35⅞—	⅛
12⅝	9⅛	WnAirL .40a	16	44	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	¼
25½	17¾	WnBnc 1.40		60	25¼	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
15½	11¾	WnNorA .40b	4	46	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
14⅝	6	WnPac Ind	7	11	12	11⅞	12 +	¼
18⅝	12¾	WnPubl .80b	6	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
19⅞	15¾	WUnion 1.40	9	92	19	18⅝	18⅞+	¼
55½	45	WnUn pf4.90		1	54	54	54 +	1
65	54	WnUn pf 6		1	60	60	60 +	1
25½	25⅛	WnUn pf2.56		16	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
17⅝	13	WestgEl .97	6	2369	17⅝	16⅞	17½+	⅜
47½	32½	Wstvco 1.50	9	49	37½	37	37⅜	
49⅝	37	Weyerhr .80	24	458	40¾	40⅜	40½+	⅛
66¾	55¼	Weyr pf 2.0		1	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	
23¼	18	WheelFr .60	11	42	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	
23⅞	16⅝	WheelPit Stl		3	20¾	20¼	20¾+	¼
49	44¼	WhelPit pf 5		z40	47⅛	47	47 —	⅛
34¾	24¼	Whirlpol .80	13	64	24¾	24⅝	24¾	
25½	18½	WhiteCons 1	5	162	22⅝	22	22⅝+	½
37	34¾	WhitC pfC 3		1	36¾	36¾	36¾	
9⅛	3¾	White Mot		39	6¾	6½	6¾+	⅛
29	14⅝	Whiting 1.30	7	20	29½	29⅛	29½+	½
6⅞	3	Whittaker	15	128	5¾	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
13⅝	9⅛	Wickes .25r		27	10½	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
6¾	4	WiebdtSt .28	7	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
29	20	WillmsCos 1	6	130	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞—	⅜
7½	5⅝	WilshrO .12e	8	21	6⅝	6¼	6¼—	⅛
41¾	36½	WinnDx 1.56	14	8	37¾	37½	37¾+	⅜
54	49	WinnDix B		2	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞—	⅝
9½	5⅛	Winnebago	89	245	6½	6¼	6¼	¼
16¼	13⅞	WinterJ .68	5	6	14⅝	14¼	14¼—	⅛
30	24¼	WiscElPw 2	10	97	28¾	28¼	28¼—	½
90	84¾	WisE pf 7.75		z10	87½	87½	87½—	1
19⅝	17	WisGas 1.70	9	25	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
28¼	25⅝	WisG pf 2.55		2	26½	26½	26½+	¼
19⅞	16¾	WicsPL 1.60	8	27	19½	19¼	19⅝+	⅛
18½	15¾	WiscPS 1.46	9	90	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	⅜
29½	20½	Witco 1.40	8	7	27½	27¼	27¼—	¼
21⅝	10	WittrD .60	4	16	14½	14¼	14½+	¼
6⅞	3⅝	WolvrW .10e	6	24	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
12⅝	11⅜	Wometco .44	7	28	11¾	11½	11⅝+	⅛
10⅝	5½	WoodCp .10e	3	23	8¼	8	8¼	
32⅞	13⅝	WoodPet .30	11	60	31	30⅝	30⅞	
27⅛	20¼	Wolwth 1.20	6	96	22⅝	22¼	22½	
39¼	31¼	Wolw pf 2.20		14	33¼	33¼	33¼	
6¾	4	World Airw	9	13	4½	4⅝	4⅝	⅛
79½	64¾	Wrigly 2.40a	9	13	79⅛	78¾	78¾—	⅝
10¾	5¾	Wurlitzer .20	7	7	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
11¾	6⅝	Wylain .60	12	20	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
6⅞	2	Wyly Corp		23	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	

X

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
68¾	48¾	XeroxCp 1.20	15	1094	65¾	64⅝	65½+	1
12⅞	7½	Xtra Inc	98	13	11⅝	11½	11¾+	⅛

Y

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
12⅝	6¼	Yates Ind		32	12½	12	12⅛—	⅜
13	9⅛	YngSDr .35i	66	2	10½	10½	10½	

Z

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
25⅛	15	ZaleCorp .88	7	78	17¼	16⅞	17 —	⅛
16	11⅜	Zapata .30b	4	38	13¾	13⅝	13⅝—	⅜
9½	5⅝	Zayre Corp	6	23	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
40⅝	23⅝	ZenithRad 1	16	190	33	32⅝	32⅞—	⅛
14⅝	9⅛	Zurnlnd .40	9	59	13¼	13⅛	13¼+	⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or pid after stock dividend or split up. j Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n New issue. r Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld Called. wd When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vj In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5¼-5⅜	3⅞-4⅛	½-¾	13½-14
1 M.	5⅜-5½	4⅛-4¼	1-1½	13⅛-13⅞
3 M.	5⅝-5¾	4⅛-4⅝	1¼-1½	13⅛-13½
6 M.	6⅛-6¼	4⅞-5	2⅛-2⅜	13⅜-13⅞
1 Y.	6⅝-6½	5⅛-5⅝	2½-2⅝	13½-13⅞

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Aug. 16, 1976

(4 p.m. closing prices)

	Sales	Close	Ch
Westgh El	327,700	17⅝	½
Am Tel&Tel	269,300	60¼+	⅜
Southern Co	233,100	15¼+	⅛
GaoPac n	203,000	51 —	¼
Transam Cp	188,000	13	
GenTelEl	183,400	29¾+	⅜
%ow Ch	171,900	44⅞	
Xerox Cp	159,800	65⅝+	1⅛
Am Home	7 53,C30	34½—	⅜
MinnMM	15,100	54 +	1¼
IntTelTel	150,900	31⅞	¼
Duke Pow	149,500	20(	⅛
Gen Motors	141,10	6 ¼+	½
Exxon	135,400	52½	¼

	Today NYSE Close	Prev Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	16.27	13.92
Advances	768	698
Declines	642	611
Unchanged	470	515
Total i sucs	1 81	1 24
New 1976 highs	64	63
New 1976 lows	19	12

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Indl	989.78	997.51	986.95	992.77+	2.58
20 Trn	222.15	223.38	220.81	221.91—	0.57
15 Util	92.98	93.53	92.17	93.27+	0.29
65 Stk	310.17	312.32	308.95	310.77	0.47

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	—	—	116.88	+0.16
60 Utilities	—	—	49.30	+0.19
Finance	—	—	12.13	+0.05
Transport	—	—	14.55	—0.11
500 Stocks	—	—	104.43	+0.18

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	55.85	55.69	55.79	+0.10
Industrials	61.89	61.73	61.82	+0.07
Transportation	41.05	40.96	40.96	—0.16
Utilities	37.91	37.79	37.91	+0.18
Finance	55.10	54.80	55.06	+0.27

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Aug. 13	112,665	246,320	695
Aug. 12	109,828	250,234	996
Aug. 11	136,552	286,815	1,191
Aug. 10	136,387	294,494	995
Aug. 9	113,389	248,667	667

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch
ResortIntl A	7,900	6⅞+	⅛
Intl Banknot	49,600	2½	
HudNOG	35,300	58⅞	
LaQuin Min	32,900	7 +	⅛
Crutchr Res	32,400	10 +	⅜
HoustOil M	29,500	55⅛+	1½
Burns Intl	28,600	8⅛	¼
nAsb Inc6	24,900	41¼+	¼
Syntex Corp	22,600	27¾+	⅛
Techcl Tape	17,900	3⅛	
Approx final total		1, 60,000	
Stock sales year ago		1,31,930	

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
103.99	103.79	103.89	+0.09

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*1.15¾	*.81¾
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	*1.45	Unq.
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ in. yd.	.39	.31
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	212.00	200.90
Iron 2 Fdry Phila., ton.	210.19	213.92
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	83-84	64-65
Lead, spot, lb.	24½-25	19-20
Copper elec., lb.	74⅞	63⅞-66
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.9728	3.34½
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	37-40	38½-39
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.335	4.862
Gold N.Y., oz.	113.15	161.95
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	826.80	811.59

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Aug. 16, 1976

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SUGAR No. 12 (50 tons)					
Sep	10.90	11.20	10.78	11.13	10.85
Oct	11.35	11.67	11.28	11.62	11.35
Jan	12.00	12.00	12.00	N12.31	N11.89
Mar	12.35	12.75	12.28	12.66	12.30
May	12.60	12.97	12.55	12.92	12.55
Jul	12.77	13.05	12.77	13.05	12.73
Sep	12.90	12.96	12.80	N13.16	N12.83
Oct	12.90	13.20	12.82	13.20	12.83
Sales: 2,560.					
WOOL (6,000 lbs)					
No trades					
COCOA (30,000 lbs)					
Sep	102.50	104.15	101.90	102.45S	100.95
Dec	99.50	99.50	98.10	98.55S	96.55
Mar	94.25	94.25	93.70	93.75S	92.15
May	90.50	91.00	90.05	90.05S	89.00
Sep	84.50	84.50	84.50	84.45S	83.00
Dec	80.25	80.50	80.25	80.05S	78.95
Sales: 1,128.					
COPPER (25,000 lbs).					
Aug	70.00	70.00	70.00	69.70S	69.90
Sep	70.30	70.70	70.00	70.00S	70.20
Dec	72.00	72.50	71.70	71.80S	71.90
Jan	72.70	73.00	72.50	72.40S	72.50
Mar	73.90	74.30	73.50	73.60S	73.40
May	75.10	75.20	74.70	74.70S	74.70
Jul	75.80	76.00	75.40	75.50S	75.50
Sep	76.70	76.70	76.40	76.30S	76.30
Sales estimated: 3,143.					
POTATOES (50,000 lbs)					
Nov	4.77	4.77	4.67	4.71	4.77
Mar	5.52	5.60	5.42	5.48	5.52
Apr	6.05	6.12	5.86	B5.88	6.10
May	7.51	7.51	7.51	7.51	B7.56
Sales: 817.					
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Aug	435.00	435.00	431.60	432.00S	435.00
Sep	436.50	437.80	432.00	433.00S	436.80
Dec	444.00	444.50	439.20	440.10S	443.20
Jan	447.00	447.50	443.00	442.90S	446.10
Mar	451.50	452.50	447.00	448.00S	451.30
May	456.70	457.00	453.50	453.30S	456.70
Jul	462.60	436.50	459.30	458.60S	462.10
Sep	468.00	468.00	465.50	463.70S	467.70
Dec	477.50	477.50	475.50	472.70S	476.60
Sales estimated: 5,930					
COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)					
Oct	80.50	80.65	79.50	80.00	79.00
Mar	78.60	79.20	77.50	78.85	77.20
Mar	79.20	79.85	78.30	79.75	78.00
May	78.80	79.50	78.46	79.50	77.95
Jul	77.70	78.50	77.00	78.50	76.60
Oct	70.70	71.38	70.50	71.38	70.70
Dec	66.95	68.00	66.95	67.85	67.00
Sales: 3,200.					
ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)					
Sep	51.90	51.90	51.90	B51.35	B51.30
Nov	52.70	52.70	52.50	B52.50	B52.40
Jan	53.65	54.00	53.60	53.65	53.65
Mar	55.10	55.25	55.10	B54.75	B54.75
May	57.00	57.00	57.00	B56.40	56.35
Sales: 120.					
GOLD (100 troy oz)					
Aug	113.00	113.20	113.00	113.00S	113.30
Oct	113.90	113.90	113.70	113.50S	113.90
Dec	114.20	114.30	114.00	114.00S	114.50
Apr	116.30	116.40	116.00	116.10S	116.70
Jun	117.20	117.50	117.10	117.20S	117.80
Dec	121.10	121.10	121.00	120.90S	121.50
Sales: 351.					

S—Settling. A—Asked. B—Bid. N—Nominal.

CHICAGO FUTURES

Aug. 16, 1976

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Sep	3.26	3.27½	3.24½	3.25	3.26
Dec	3.41	3.42	3.38½	3.39	3.40
Mar	3.53½	3.54	3.51	3.51½	3.53
May	3.62	3.62	3.57½	3.58	3.59½
Jul	3.64	3.64½	3.62½	3.62½	3.65
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Sep	2.79½	2.80½	2.78½	2.78¾	2.80
Dec	2.75½	2.76¼	2.74	2.74	2.76
Mar	2.84	2.85	2.83	2.83	2.85½
May	2.88	2.90	2.88	2.88¼	2.90
Jul	2.92	2.93½	2.92	2.92½	2.94
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Aug	6.47	6.48	6.40	6.41½	6.48
Sep	6.46	6.49½	6.41	6.42½	6.49
Nov	6.58	6.06	6.50½	6.51	6.59
Jan	6.67	6.69	6.59	6.59½	6.67
Mar	6.74	6.75	6.66	6.67	6.74
May	6.73	6.77	6.6	6.71	6.75¼
Jul	6.76	6.78	6.71½	6.73	.78
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Aug	20.45	20.45	20.17	20.35	20.45
Sep	20.45	20.56	20.25	20.30	20.40
Oct	20.55	20.64	20.35	20.50	20.55
Dec	20.91	20.91	20.60	20.70	21.05
Jan	20.95	20.95	20.70	20.70	21.05
Mar	21.15	21.15	20.80	20.80	21.15
May	21.10	21.10	20. 0	20.80	21.25
Jul	21.00	21.05	20.80	20.80	21.30
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Aug	1 5.50	185.50	182.00	183.00	185.50
Sep	186.00	186.00	182.50	183.00	186.50
Oct	187.50	1 8.00	184.00	185.00	187.50
Dec	190.00	191.50	1 7.50	189.00	191.00
Jan	192.00	192.00	189.00	190.50	193.00
Mar	193.00	193.50	191.00	191.50	194.00
May	194.50	194.50	192.00	a193.00	195.50
Jul	195.00	195.00	193.00	a194.00	195.50
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Aug	434.00	434.50	430.00	431.50	434.00
Sep	435.00	436.00	430.50	432.00	435.50
Oct	437.00	439.50	433.00	435.00	438.00
Dec	443.00	444.40	438.50	440.90	442.50
Feb	449.00	450.00	444.50	445.20	447.50
Apr	454.00	454.50	449.00	451.50	453.50
Jun	45 .50	459.50	454.50	456.00	458.50
Aug	464.40	465.00	460.00	461.50	463.50
Oct	469.40	470.50	465.50	467.00	469.00
Dec	474.50	476.50	471.50	473.00	475.80
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Aug	38.50	3 .52	38.30	38.37	38.80
Oct	42.55	42.55	41.70	41.70	42.75
Dec	43.85	44.00	43.10	43.15	44.50
Feb	44.40	44.40	43.60	43.60	44.55
Apr	44.95	44.95	44.50		
Jun	46.00	46.00	45.32		
Aug	45.90	45.90	45.50		

Sales: Aug 801, Oct 4430; Feb 7 April 129; June 37; A
Open interest: Aug 2449; Oc 7710; Feb 4029; April 1232; Ju 71; Oct 8.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Aug	44.10	44.20	43.35		
Oct	40.10	40.10	38.97		
Dec	39.30	39.30	38.10		
Feb	38.70	3 .70	37.80		
Apr	36.90	36.92	36.47		
Jun	38.90	38.95	38.40		
Jul	39.10	39.60	38.90		
Aug	37.02	37.02	36.75		

Sales: Aug 576; Oct 1618; D 123; April 42; June 12; July
Open interest: Aug 1181; Oc 2190; Feb 796; April 830; Ju 213; Aug 59.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Aug	63.55	63.53	62.95		
Sep	63.25	63.30	61.80		
Oct	61.10	61.10	59.75		
Nov	62.50	62.50	61.10		
Dec	63.80	64.80	62.10		
Feb	00.00	00.00	57.50		
Jan	59.75	60.00	59.50		

Sales: Aug 10; Sep 86; Oct Dec 216; Feb 6 Jan 5.
Open interest: Jul 6; Aug 3 Oct 540; Nov 776; Dec 1212 Fe

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lb)					
Aug	69.00	69.00	67.40		
Feb	58.10	58.10	57.05		
Mar	57.80	57.80	56.70		
May	58.40	58.50	57.25		
Jul	57.65	57.85	b57.20		
Aug	56.25	56.25	55.40		

Sales: Aug 239; Feb 2910; May 22; July 1; Aug 38.
Open interest: July 0; A 3014; March 1322; May 504; J 89.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n Nomin

London Commo

Aug. 16, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)
SUGAR			
Oct	157	154.25	156.50-157
Dec	165.50	162.25	165 -165.15
Mar	173.50	170	173 -173.15
May	177.50	174	177 -177.20
Aug	180.75	177.75	180.75-181
Oct	183.50	181	183.50-184
Dec.	No trade		183.50-187
Lots: 2,179.			
COCOA			
Sep	1345	1313	1333 -1334
Dec	1288	1259	1278½-1279
Mar	1240	1215	1234 -1235
May	1203	1180	1202 -1203
Jul	1180	1162	1180 -1181
Sep	1145	1140	1142 -1145
Dec	No trade		1103 -1107
Lots: 3,021.			
COFFEE			
Sep	1585	1560	1575 -1580
Nov	1557	1525	1550 -1552
J.	1542	1510	1540 -1541
Mar	1535	1515	1530 -1532
May	1535	1515	1528 -1530
Jul	1539	1525	1528 -1529
Sep	1530	1526	1527 -1530
Lots: 2,497.			

London Metals M

Aug. 16, 1976

	Today Bid-Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	869 - 870
3 months	900.50- 901
Cathodes: spot	857.50- 859.50
3 months	888 - 890
Tin: spot	4,465 -4,475
3 months	4,580 -4,585
Lead: spot	277 - 278
3 months	288 - 288.50
Zinc: spot	414.50- 415.50
3 months	431 - 432
Silver: spot	243.20- 243.50
3 months	250.80- 251

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	37.50
Albert Heijn	102
Algembank	381.50
Amrobank	66.80
A'dam	61.50
Fokker	34.10
Heineken	143
H.V.A.	54
Holl-Am-H	88
Hoogovens	51.50
K.L.M.	119.40
Ntl Nieder.	81.50
Pakhoed	95
Philips new	29.50
Robeco	195.50
Rolinco	148.50
Royal Dutch	125.90
Unilever	118.50
Van Ommer	213
VerMach	145

Frankfurt

AEG	86.70
BASF	156
Bayer	128.90
Commerzbk	185.80
Cont.Gummi	91
Daimler	349.50
Deemag	163
DeutBank	291.50
DresdeBk	219
Hoechst	140.50
Gels Aktien	83.20
Hoesch	58.90
Karlstd	379
Kaufhof	240
KHD	159.70
Lufthansa	98.20
Mannesmann	358.50
Metallgesell	241
Neckermann	91
RWE new	157
Schering	343
Siemens	284.30
Thyssen	126.20
Veba	126.70
Volkswagen	133.50

London

Anglo-Am	2.10
Anglo-Am cp	£20.50
Barclay Bk	2.53
Beecham Gr	3.59
BICC	1.12
Boots	1.20
Bowater	1.84
Brit-Am Tob	2.73
Brit Oxyg	0.64
Brit Pet	5.86
Burmah	0.40
CadburySc	0.47
Chartered	1.31
Courtaulds	1.20
Deggafont	—
DeBeer D	1.97
Decca Rec	2.18
Distillers	1.38
Dunlop	0.87
E Mustfine	2.28
GEC	1.46
FreeStGed	9.00
GKN	3.13
Glaxo Gr	3.71
Gold Fields	1.40
Gt Un St	1.86
Guinness	1.28
Hawker-Sidd	4.20
Hudson Bay	£13.00
Imp Chem	3.53
Imps	0.76
Mark&Spen	0.99
MetalBox	2.62
Nichols	0.70
Plessey	0.78
Rand Mines	1.43
Rank Org	1.54
Royal Dutch	£35.75
R.T.Z.	1.94
Shell	4.24
Thorn (A)	2.26
Tube Invest	3.24
Union Carb	2.00
Vickers	1.65
War L3½	£26.00
West Decp	5.75
West Drief	£14.50
West Hold	£12.25
West Min	1.86
Woolworth.	0.61½
ZCI	0.25

Milan

Bastogi	1,130
Erba	2,270
Erc Marelli	460
Fiat	1,781
Finsider	269
Generali	43,300
IFI	2,370
Italgas	775
Italsider	413
LaRinas	63.50
Montedis	426
Olivetti	1,210
Pirelli	1,230
Snia Visco	1,467
Terni	325

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,510
Buerthe	2,030
B Boveri	1,730
Ciba Geigy	1,490
Cr Suisse	2,660
Fischer	715
HofRochN	8,075
Nestle	3,560
Sandoz	5,300
Sté B Suisse	465
Sulzer	2,980
U.B. Suisse	3,560

International Bonds Traded in E

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

	Bid	Ask
Air France 9½-82	102¾	103¾
Ashland 8-87	97¾	98¾
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	102	103
Aust-Swiss 8-87	96½	97½
Bell Cdna 8¾-86	102	102¾
BFCE 8¾-83	99¾	100¾
B.N.P. 9½-81	104	105
Bras Can 9¾-82	102	103
British Gas 9-81	106	107
Broken Hill 10-90	105	106
Broken Hill 9½-81	104½	105½
Carrier 8-87	95	96
Charbogas 8½-81	100	101
CNE 9¼-85	101½	102½
CN R. ne 10-80/8	104½	105½
Cons Food 7½-81	93½	94½
Conoco 8-86	99¾	100¾
Cont Tel 8¼-86	99¾	100¾
Cut Ham 8-87	96½	97¼
Denmark 7½-90	86½	87½
Dow Corn 8½-86	103	103½
Dupont 7½-78	101¾	102¾
EEC 8¼-82	97½	98
ECS 8¼-81	100¾	101¾
ECS 9¼-86	101	102
EIB 9½-85	103½	104½
Erap 9¾-85	102½	103½
Esso 7½-78	101½	102½
Esso 8-86 Nov	101	102
Eurofima 8½-83	100	101
First Chic 7-80	97½	98½
Gen Mot 8¼-86	106	107½
Gould 9¾-83	103½	104½
Gulf Westn 9½-82	102	103
Haas 8¾-86	101	102
Home Oil 9½-86	102	103
L.D.B.J. 9½-82	102	103
Intl Util 8¼-82	98¾	99¾
ISE Canada 9-82	102½	103½
Manitoba 8¾-83	101½	102½
Michelin 9¼-86	100¾	101¾
Modo 9½-83	102¼	103¼
Montreal 9¾-81	103¾	104¾
Montreal 9½-83	100¾	101¾
Motorola 8-87	99	100
Nac Financ 10-81	102¾	103¾
NatWest 9-86	99¾	100½
New Brunsw 9-83	102	103
N Zealand 9¼-82	104	105
N Zealand 8½-83	101¼	102¼
NrgKomBk 7½-87	92	93
Norpipes 9½-86	101	101¾
NorskHyd 9¾-85	105	106
NorthAMR 7¾-79	100	101
Norway 9-80	102¾	103¾
Norway 8½-81	100¾	101½
Occidental 9½-83	101	102
Ontario H 8¾-86	103	104
Oslo 9-88	101	102
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	102	103
Pac Light 9¼-81	104¼	105¼
Pennwlt 8-87	98	99
QuebProv 8½-81	100½	101½
QuebProv 9-83	100¾	101½
QuebProv 7½-88	92¼	93¼
Ralston 7½-87	96½	97½
ReadBates 9½-81	101¼	102¼
Sandvik 9½-86	102	103
S.A.S. 8-85	95½	96½
Seagram 9-83	102	103
SFE 9-83	100¾	101½
Shell 8-86	101	102
Shell 7½-87	96½	97½
SNCF 9¼-81	103¾	104⅜
St Ind 8½-80	103½	104½
St Ind 8½-88	102¾	102¾
S Handels 9½-86	101½	102½
Tenneco 7½-79	100¾	101¾
Tenneco 7¾-87	94½	95½
Textron 7¾-87	95¼	96¼
Transocean 8-86	99	101
Transocean 7½-87	97	98
Union Oil 7-79	101	102
Union Oil 7½-87	96¾	97¾
Utah 8 87	98¾	99¾
Volvo 9½-85	103¾	104¾
BroadHale 4¾-8		
Carnation 4-88		
Chevron 5-88		
Chrysler 4¾-88		
Chrysle 5-88		
Cont Tel 5¾-88		
Cumm In 6¼-88		
Dart Ind 4¾-87		
EastKodak 4½-88		
Econ Lab 4¾-87		
Firestone 5-88		
Ford 6-86		
Ford 5-88		
Gen. Elec 4¼-87		
Gen Food 4¾-87		
Gillette 4¾-?		
Gillette 4¾-87		
Gould 5-87		
Gulf West 5-88		
Honeywell 6-86		
I.S.E. 6¼-89		
ITT 4¾-87		
Komatsu 7¼-90		
Matsushita 6¾-90		
Mitsui 7¼-90		
McDerm 4¾-87		
Morgan JP 4¼-87		
Nabisco 5¼-88		
Owens Ill 4½-87		
Penney JC 4½-87		
Phil Lamb 4¾-87		
R.C.A. 5-88		
Revlon 4¾-87		
Revlon 4¾-87		
Sperry 4¼-88		
Squibb Intl 4¼-87		
Texaco 4½-88		
UnCarb 4¾-82		
WarnLam 4½-87		
WarnLam 4¼-88		
Xerox 5-88		

Convertible Bonds

	Bid	Ask
Amexco 4¼-87	85	87
Ashland 5-88	84½	86½
Beatrice 6¾-91	114½	116½
Beatrice 4½-92	99	101
Borden 6¾-91	110½	112½
Borden 5-92	100	102

Bondtrade (Basis Dec. 31, Med.
Yesterday 100.95
Previous 100.95

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS— 64

Abbott Labs	IntT&T pfE	PhEl 4930pf
ADualVst pf	Interst Pw	PSEG 7.40pf
Am Stand	IowaEl LtP	Richmnd Cp
Am Tel&Tel	JerCeP 11pf	SantaFe Inf
AmT&T pf	JonLau pfA	SealednPow
Balt GasEl	Kaisr Alum	Ignode Cp
CentTelKt	KaisrAl 57p0	Ismithkline
Con Foods	Kentcky ¼t	SouCnd GE
ConFds pfA	Linc Nat	Square D
ContCp pfB	LincN pfU	StdBrand pf
ContIll Prop	Murtin M	Storer Byd
Dexter Cp	McKee Co	SuperVal
ADS	Menasco	TexGasTr
Elgin Natl	MidCont Tel	Transam Cp3
FinlSanta B	Nat Can	Transm Inc
Fluor Corp	NatFuelGs	Unit Indusl
Fluor pfB	NevP 11.5pf	UnitInd pf
GenTel&El	NEngPw pf	Vulcan Matl
Hilton Hotel	PPG Cnd	Wash WatP
INA Corp	Parker Drill	Whiting Co
Insilco Cmrp	Phila Elec	Wis PubSv
Insilco pfA		

NEW LOWS— 19

AtlRchOil wi	FedPaBd wi	Parnide Inc
Black Deck	GapStores	Portec
Bk Month	Goupd wi	UniTel wt
CaterpTr	McIntyr Mn	Vetco Offsh
Collins Ack	MoPSv pf	Warnaco
Crane Co	Nat Tea	Watkwns Jhn

All these Bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Republic of Austria

U.S. $50,000,000 8¾ per cent. Bonds 1990

Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
Österreichische Länderbank Aktiengesellschaft
Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank Aktiengesellschaft
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Credit Suisse White Weld Limited
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
European Banking Company Limited
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Orion Bank Limited
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — A. E. Ames & Co. Limited — Amex Bank Limited — Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. — Andelsbanken A/S Danebank
Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc. — Bache Halsey Stuart Inc. — Julius Baer International Limited — Banca Commerciale Italiana — Banca del Gottardo Lugano
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro — Banco di Roma — Banco Urquijo Hispano Americano Limited — Bank für Arbeit und Wirtschaft A.G. — Bank Max Fischer E.C.V.
Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas) Limited — Bank Leu International Ltd. — Bank Mees & Hope NV — The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V. — Bank Winter & Co. K.G.
Bankers Trust International Limited — Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A. — Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur — Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. — Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez — Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. — Banque Louis-Dreyfus
Banque Nationale de Paris — Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet — Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas — Banque Populaire Suisse SA Luxembourg — Banque Rothschild
Banque de l'Union Européenne — Banque Worms — Baring Brothers & Co., Limited — H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V. — Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale — Bayerische Vereinsbank — Bergen Bank — Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank — Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. International Limited
Breisach Pinschof Schoeller Bankkommanditgesellschaft — Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations — Chase Manhattan Limited — Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse — Citicorp International Bank Limited
Compagnia Finanziaria Intermobiliare S.p.A. — Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements (Underwriters) S.A. — Crédit Commercial de France — Crédit Industriel et Commercial
Crédit Lyonnais — Crédit du Nord — Credito Italiano — Daiwa Europe N.V. — Richard Daus & Co. Bankiers vormals Hans W. Petersen — Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab — Den norske Creditbank — Deutsche Girozentrale —Deutsche Kommunalbank—
DG BANK Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank — Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation — Dominion Securities Corporation Harris & Partners Limited — Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft — Erste Österreichische Spar-Casse
Fellesbanken A/S — First Boston (Europe) Limited — Robert Fleming & Co. Limited — Goldman Sachs International Corp. — Hambros Bank Limited — Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Limited
R. Henriques jr. Bank Aktieselskab — Hessische Landesbank - Girozentrale - — Hill Samuel & Co. Limited — Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino — Jardine Fleming & Company Limited
Kansallis-Osake-Pankki — Kidder, Peabody International Limited — Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank — Kleinwort, Benson Limited — Kredietbank N.V. — Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International
Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited — Lazard Frères et Cie — Lazard Frères & Co. — Lehman Brothers Incorporated — Lloyds Bank International Limited — Loeb, Rhoades & Co.
London & Continental Bankers Limited — Manufacturers Hanover Limited — Merrill Lynch International & Co. — B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co. — Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited — Morgan Stanley International — Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V. — Nesbitt, Thomson Limited — The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
Nomura Europe N.V. — Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. — Österreichische Volksbanken Aktiengesellschaft — Pictet International Limited — Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
PKbanken — Postipankki — Privatbanken Aktieselskab — Salomon Brothers International Limited — Schoeller & Co. — J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken — Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated — Société Générale — Société Générale de Banque S.A. — Svenska Handelsbanken
Trade Development Bank Overseas Inc. — Trinkaus & Burkhardt — Vereins-und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft — J. Vontobel & Co. — M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.
Warburg Paribas Becker Inc. — White, Weld & Co. Incorporated — Wood Gundy Limited — Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited — Zentralsparkasse der Gemeinde Wien

U.S. Won't Act On U.S. Steel's Price Increase

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP-DJ). —The acting director of the government's Council on Wage and Price Stability said the inflation-monitoring agency does not plan a separate investigation into U.S. Steel Corp.'s price increases, announced Friday.

William Lilley 3d said the council was ordered by President Ford in April to study price increases in a number of metals industries, including steel. The council will comment on the latest steel price boost as part of that broader study, which will be released by year-end, Mr. Lilley said. The council does not have any authority to force price rollbacks.

Mr. Lilley himself questioned whether the aim of the U.S. Steel increase was not really to spur steel demand between now and Oct. 1, when the increase takes effect. "It's apparent that orders for flat-rolled steel have been falling progressively during the summer," he said.

In some recent instances, Mr. Lilley said, companies have announced price increases with long lead times and their customers have responded by buying heavily before the increase's effective date. In some cases, he said, when the increase took effect the companies sold at discounts off the list price.

Selected Over-the-Counter Sto

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, insurance & industrial stocks.

Closing Prices Aug. 16, 1976

	Bid	Ask
AFA PrS	5	6
AID Inc	7¼	8
AVM Co	1½	2
Addisn W	6⅞	7⅝
Adv Ros	2	2⅜
Alberts	6½	7¼
Alico Inc	10¾	11¼
A lerg Ph	22¾	23½
Allyn Bac	6¼	7¼
AEI Lab	1⅛	1½
Am Exp	40⅛	40⅝
Am Finl	⅛	10⅛
Am Furn	2½	2¾
Am Greet	⅞	10¼
A Micro	⅛	10⅛
Am T lev	20¾	21½
Am Weld	10⅛	11⅛
Amtr Dv	⅞	1⅛
Anadite	5¾	6⅛
Anheus B	28¾	2¼
Ard May	2¼	2⅜
ArkWrG	1⅞	20⅛
AsCC Bot	14¼	15
AllGas Lt	13⅞	13⅞
Baird At	3½	4
Bang Hy	13⅛	13⅞
Bk m Rlt	6	6⅞
Bassett F	19¼	20
Bayls Mk	8	8½
Beeline F	5⅜	5⅞
Betz Lab	35¼	36
Bibb Co	7⅞	8¼
Bird Son	34½	36½
Birichr	1⅛	1½
Bick Hills	19	1½
Bonza Int	3⅛	3⅝
Bradon		
Brinks	7⅞	8⅜
Brks Sca	15⅞	16½
Brwning	3⅜	3⅞
Buckb M	5¼	5¾
Buckeye	8⅞	8⅞
Burn Sim	3¾	3¾
CalWSv	21½	31
Campl Ch	2⅝	3¼
Canrad H	1½	1⅞
Cap Swst	4½	4⅞
Capln Air	2¼	2⅝
Cap Tec	2¼	3½
Care Cp	3¼	3⅝
CenVt PS	14⅜	14¾
Chm Le	10⅛	11⅛
Chesa Ur	10	11
Chi Bridg	6	71
Chltn Cp	4⅞	6½
ChrisS	121	125
Circ e F	3⅞	4⅝
CitznUt A	33½	34
CitznUt B	31⅞	32⅝
Clark Mf	29¼	30⅛
Clow Co	6⅝	7¼
Colu Vent	½	1⅛
Com Cir	11¼	12
Coml Sh	21	22½
Comw Pa	28⅞	29⅜
Con Pap	27½	28½
Craw Co	8⅜	9½
Cross Co	14⅜	15½
Cutlr Fed	2⅛	3
Danly M	6¼	7¼
Data Dor	4⅞	5⅛
Data 100	8½	9
Dayt Inc	29¼	30¼
Decor In	2	2½
DeKlb Ag	31	32
Delhi Ol	4½	4⅞
DeLux C	23¾	24¼
Det CanT	12¾	13¼
Det IntBr	28	29
Dewey El	1⅛	1⅝
Diam Cry	14¾	15½
Dixn Cru	17¾	18½
Docutel	6¾	7⅛
Dollar G	9½	9⅞
Dorch G	8⅞	9⅛
Doyle DB	13⅜	13⅝
Dunkin D	5⅝	6
Duriron	14½	15
Eberln In	3	3½
Econ L b	23	23½
ElPas El	11⅛	11½
E be Syst	1⅜	1⅞
Elder Be	6¾	7½
El c Nucl	6¾	7½
Elec Mod	1⅝	2⅛
Energy C	23¾	24½
Entwistl	4	4¾
Equf Off	22⅛	23⅛
Ethan Al	21½	22⅛
Fab Tek	⅜	1
FidUn Lf	22⅞	22⅞
Fingrht	4⅞	5¼
1stBk Sy	43½	44¼
1stEmp S	6	6½
Fst Bost	17¼	18½
1stWn F	1⅛	2
Fickngr	11¾	12⅛
Fla WatU	½	⅞
Forest O	17⅝	17⅞
Frmis i	⅜	⅞
Fctomat	13⅞	13⅞
Frkln Cp	5⅛	5⅝
Frnkln El	10⅛	10⅝
Gen RlEs	3½	4½
Frnd Ice	18¼	19
G Reinsu	185	189
Gov EFin	10	10½
Graph Cn	15⅛	16
Green Mt	10⅞	11⅝
Grey Adv	12½	12⅞
Gulf Insl	1½	15⅞
Gyrodn	2⅜	3⅛
Harper R	8⅞	8⅞
Harif NC	12⅝	12⅞
Henred F	19	19⅝
Holobm	1⅞	2⅛
Hoover	12⅝	13⅝
Horiz Res	1¼	2½
Huds Pap	25¾	26½
Hyatt Cp	6⅜	6⅝
Hyatt Int	4¾	5¼
Ind Nuclr	3⅞	4⅛
Intra Ind	1½	2
Intel Cp	43	44½
Int re En	.	9
Infrmk In	2⅞	3⅛
Intrmt G	13¼	13⅞
InBk Wsh	3⅞	4
I Sou Ut	23½	24
Jamsby	12⅛	13¼
Jiffy Fds	⅝	1⅛
Joslyn M	15¾	16
Kaisr St	45	46
KaisStl pf	7⅞	18¼
Kalvar	1⅞	2¼
Kaman A	22½	23¼
Kamag A	6¼	6⅞
Kate Gre	⅞	5⅛
Kaysam	3⅛	3⅛
Kear Tr	7	7⅞
Kelly Svc	18¼	19
Keuff Ess	13⅛	14¼
Keye Fib	15⅞	15½
Ke CusF	6½	6¾
Keys Int	21½	22¼
King Int	1½	1⅞
Knap Vog	14½	15½
Lance In	19¾	20½
L-nd Res	1⅞	1⅛
Lane Co	22½	23½
Lin Bcast	16¼	16⅝
Log Etrn	3¼	4
Madisn G	14	14½
Mal Rlty	11-16	⅞
Mallkrt	39½	40½
Manor C	3⅝	4¼
Maui LP	10⅝	11⅛
McCor	39	39¾
McQuay	21	21¼
Measur	13¾	14¼
Medtrn	23¼	24
Merid In	1½	2
Midsx W	14¼	15
Midld Ca	2¾	3⅛
Mid Bks	19	20
Midw Gl	14½	15½
Millfpr	24	25
Miner In	1½	1½
Minn Gas	20¾	21¼
MissVl G	14¼	15
MrsS Pie	24⅞	25⅝
Monf Col	4⅝	5
Moore S	14¼	15¼
Moore P	7½	8½
Mors Res	1½	2
Mosfek	19⅝	20
Motch M	4¾	5½
Mot Club	2¼	2¾
Mueller	14⅛	15¼
Narag Co	8	8½
Nat G&O	10½	11¼
N t Lib	5	5¾
N SecRsh	4⅝	4⅞
Natnw RI	3⅝	4½
NJNat G	13¾	14½
Nielsn A	18½	19
Nie sn B	1 ⅞	19
NeCar Gs	11⅜	12½
NoEOl un	26½	27½
Nortrp Kl	8⅞	9⅛
NW NatG	8⅞	9¼
NW PuSv	17⅞	18⅛
Noxel Cp	15⅛	15⅝
Ogilvy M	26¾	27½
Ohio Farr	19½	20¼
Ormont	8½	8⅞
Otter TP	18½	19
Over NA	4	4⅜
Pabst Br	24½	25
PacGa R	2⅜	26½
Pakco	⅜	1½
Parks H	3⅝	3⅞
Pauk Y P	5½	6½
Pearl Mf	15	16
Pa Enter	16⅛	16⅞
PnziOff B	14⅞	15⅛
Pepsi BW	10	10½
Petran H	11⅝	12
Petrolit	74	77½
Pettibon	22⅞	23¼
Piedmt		
Pinkrtn		
Pion HiB		
Pistlfn		
Pcssls Cr		
Progrp		
PubS NC		
P Benne		
PutD Ca		
Qua Inn		
Ragen P		
R hall C		
Raych C		
Raymnd		
Recog E		
Road Ex		
Robin M		
Roseton		
Rouse		
Rus Stov		
Sadlier		
Scan Dat		
Scripps		
Sels D		
Seneca F		
Seven U		
Shaw Cp		
Snap Tls		
So Idst Sc		
S CalWat		
SwGs Cal		
SwEl Sv		
Standvn		
Std Regis		
Stan HPd		
Sterls Sl		
Strawb C		
Super El		
TIME DC		
Tampax		
Taylr Wi		
Tech Pub		
Tecum P		
Tennant		
Tiffny Co		
ToscoCp		
Transo O		
Trico Pd		
Triltn OG		
Tymshr		
T son F		
Un McGil		
US Surg		
US Trk		
UVa Bks		
UpPen P		
Val ey Gs		
VanD Al		
Vance S		
Velcro		
V nfron		
VaN Bnk		
Wads Pd		
Wsh NG		
Webb Re		
Wesco Dvl		
Weight W		
Weldtrn		
Welng M		
Well Gar		
We sbch		
Watn Mls		
Westmd		
Wdwrd L		
Wright W		
Zieglr B		

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Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 16

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
AlLEPlasr P	5	6	8	7¾	8	
UC Photo		4	2	2	2	⅛
ASPRO .50a	6	31	11⅜	11	11¼—	⅜
ATI Inc		2	15-16	15-16	15-16	
AVCCp .40	3	4	11⅜	11¼	11¼—	¼
AVXCp .12a	11	7	12	11⅞	12	
Acme Prec	5	10	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
Action .20e	5	10	6⅜	6¼	6¼—	⅛
AdobeOil .16	16	16	11⅜	10⅞	11	
Aegis Corp	7	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	
AeroFlo .15a	3	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
Aeronca Inc		17	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
AlliHsp .24	7	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Aiken Ind	11	36	6	6	6	
Alan Wood		2	11	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
Alaska Airl	3	2	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
AlbaWa .05e	4	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
Alcolac .15e	6	3	6½	6½	6½	
AllegCp wt		10	6⅞	6¾	6¾	⅛
Allegheny Airl	26	11	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
AllegA wtO		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
AlliantT .36a	3	1	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
AlldArt Ind		15	1	15-16	15-16	
Alld Thrm.80	7	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
Altec Corp	14	3	1⅞	1	1⅞+	⅛
AlterFds .50	15	8	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
AMAX wt		6	9¼	9⅛	9¼+	⅛
AmBiltrt .50	6	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
AmBusP .26	10	20	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
AGerPd .34		2	6	6	6—	⅛
Amint Pict	3	11	4½	4⅜	4½	
Aisrael .11r	5	28	3	3	3	
AMaizeA .40	4	5	11	11	11—	⅛
AMaizeB .40	4	46	11¼	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
AmMf 2.70e	6	7	50⅛	50	50⅛+	1
AmMot Inns		30	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
APrecs .20a	5	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
ASafEq .11f	4	5	5⅞	5¾	5⅞+	⅛
AmScIE .04e	19	25	13	12¾	13 +	⅜
AmUNS .69a		7	10½	10⅜	10⅜+	⅛
AMIC Corp	8	29	14⅞	13⅞	14⅝+	⅝
AndreR .07j	10	10	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
AngloC .12e	6	112	2⅜	2⅛	2¼—	⅛
Anken .20	8	7	6¾	6½	6¾+	⅛
Anthony .19t	4	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
AquitCa .30	15	1	20¼	20¼	20¼—	⅛
ArizCL .10a	24	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	⅛
ArminCp .12	4	17	8	7⅞	8 —	⅛
Arrow Elect	7	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	⅛
Asamera .25	7	69	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
Astrex Inc	11	7	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
Atalanta	3	6	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
Atco Ind	94	1	15-16	15-16	15-16	
AticoMtg wt		10	7-16	⅜	⅜	
AtlCMB n		41	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
AtlasCp wt		95	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
Augatinc .15	21	2	17¼	17¼	17¼—	¼
Austral Oil	13	13	12½	12¼	12¼	
AutoTrn .70t	8	4	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
Auto Bldg		5	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
Autmat Rad	7	14	6½	6⅜	6⅜	⅛
AutmSvc .30	6	1	9	9	9 —	⅛
AVEMC .16	6	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
Avondal 1.20	8	1	19¼	19¼	19¼+	¼
Aydin Cp	8	22	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
B						
BRT RI .30e		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
BaldorEl .20	6	4	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
BaldwS .32a		x4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
BanFd 1.15e		8	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	⅛
BanstrCtl L1	6	37	8⅝	8½	8½+	⅛
Banner .06	5	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
Barnes Eng		2	3	3	3	
Barnwl .10e	24	16	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
BarryR .06a	6	2	5½	5½	5½+	⅛
Baruch Fost	9	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Barwick ET		13	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Beliind .08A	8	38	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞—	¼
BelsctR .06t	7	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Benrus Crp	5	31	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
Berg Ent		5	2⅝	2¼	2¼—	¼
Berg Bruns	11	28	8¾	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
BrgB pf 1.15		12	16¼	15⅞	16 +	⅛
BernzOma		7	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
BervenC .06	50	32	4⅛	4	4	
BethCp .20e	34	6	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
Beverly Ent	19	62	2	1⅞	1⅞	
BicPen .36	10	2	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	
BigDad .30e	6	5	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
BigVSup .21e	4	9	6	6	6 —	⅛
BinnySm .80	7	28	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	
Blount	5	2	9¾	9½	9¾	
BowVall .10	129	9	27	27	27	⅛
Bowne .24	7	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
BradfdN .20	10	18	9⅞	9¾	9⅞+	⅛
BranifAr wt		2	10¾	10¾	10¾	
BrascanA 1	3	9	10⅜	10¼	10⅜+	⅛
BraunEn .80	5	14	19⅝	19¼	19⅝—	⅛
Breeze Corp		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
BrewerC .80		14	13⅝	13	13	⅛
Brody Seat	27	2	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
BrooksP .28	4	1	8¾	8¾	8¾—	⅛
BrnFA .52a	9	5	11⅜	11¼	11¼+	⅛
BrnFB .52a	9	102	12	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
Buehler Cp	8	17	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
Buellind .40	6	6	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛
Bundy 1.08	7	5	15	14¾	14¾	
Burgess Ind	7	25	3¼	3	3¼+	⅛
BuringFd		4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
BurnsInt .60	7	279	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
Butlerint .50	5	10	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
C						
CKPet .15e	9	36	13½	13	13½+	⅛
CHCCp .30t	3	18	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
CMI Corp	5	7	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+	⅛
CRSDes .15	5	7	7⅝	7½	7½+	⅛
CSECp .52	9	2	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
Cabicom Gn	5	10	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
CagleA .15	2	3	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
Caldor .25b	8	16	13⅝	13	13⅝+	⅛
Calcomp		30	5½	5¼	5½	
Cal Lf	4	3	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
Camco Inc	9	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
CaChbA .25e		21	4	3 15-16	4	
Campin .40b	16	6	9	8⅞	9 —	⅛
CdnExp .05e	10	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Cdn Homstd	16	49	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
CdnHydr .25	6	5	8½	8⅜	8½	
CdlnPA 1.50	6	6	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜—	⅛
Cdn Merrill	30	6	9½	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
CdnOccl .50	10	22	17	16¾	16¾—	⅛
Cdn SuprOil	11	3	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝+	⅛
Capehart Cp		42	15-16	⅞	15-16+3-16	
CapitlFd .10	5	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Carbon .80a	6	18	23⅛	22¾	23 —	⅛
Caressa .30	5	6	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
Carnat 1.40	16	76	80⅛	79	79 —	⅝
CaroPlpl 1b	8	12	14	14	14	
Carrols Dev		15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
CasFd 1.20a		5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
Castleton In		33	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
Cavitrn .10e	9	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
CelluCraft	7	4	1⅛	1	1⅛	⅛
CenM pf 3.50		z20	38	38	38	
CentSec .40e		13	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
20	16⅜	CenS pf 1.25		250	21	21	21 +	1
8⅜	4	Cenvill .16e		12	7½	7¼	7½+	⅛
21½	18⅝	CerM pf 2.25		10	20½	20½	20½	
1⅜	⅜	Cerlroh Cp		32	13-16	¾	¾—1-16	
2⅜	1¼	Celec Corp	9	12	1½	1½	1½	
6⅛	2⅝	Champ Hom		110	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6½	3½	Charir Med	5	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
18¾	11⅜	Child World	10	15	17⅝	17½	17½	
3	1⅛	Christian Co	6	138	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Cinerama		5	2	2	2	
7⅛	5⅛	CircleK .30	7	26	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
3⅛	1⅞	ClarkC .10e	10	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Clarkson .20	4	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10⅝	7	Clausing .64	5	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
9	4⅞	Clopay .12e	13	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
33¼	22⅞	Coachm .40	7	39	33	32⅝	32⅞—	⅛
16⅞	15⅝	Coachm wi		4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
6⅜	3⅝	CoffMat .15r	11	x1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
3⅝	2	Cohuinc .12t	15		2⅞	2⅜	2½	
19⅞	12⅞	Coleman .52	9	20	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
4⅝	2½	Colon Coml		13	3½	3½	3½	
6⅞	3⅞	ColwellC .28	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7-16	⅛	ColwMtg wt		2	3-16	3-16	3-16	
19¾	13	CombE .05r	10	32	18¼	18	18¼	
42	33¾	Cominco 2	14	4	42	41⅞	41⅞	
7⅛	3⅝	Comdor BM		9	6⅞	6½	6⅞+	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	CoPsycC .20a	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
2⅜	1	CompuDyn	6	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3	11-16	Comput Inst		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	⅛
13⅞	6⅝	Conchem .40	7	6	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
16⅞	4⅝	Concrd Fab	2	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
10⅜	5⅞	Condec Crp	4	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
13⅞	6⅛	ConOil Gas	11	37	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	⅛
10⅜	7⅛	ConsRef .60	12	x4	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
9½	3½	Consyne Cp	14	12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
1⅜	⅜	Cont Mater		101	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅜	⅜	ContTel wi		22	1⅛	1	1	
13⅜	5⅜	CookEl .40	16	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
20⅜	14½	CookInd .40	3	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
15	11⅝	CookPV .40		6	15⅜	15	15⅜+	⅛
5½	2½	Cooper Jar	7	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Cordon Intl	11	16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
15⅝	9	Core Labs	10	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
13⅞	10½	Corenco .80		2	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
8	7	Cornelius .40		2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
24⅜	18¾	CorrBlk 1.20	9	20	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	¼
3⅝	1⅞	Cosco Inc		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
1	½	CottCorp wi		2	½	½	½	
11-16	3-16	Cousins wt		6	¼	¼	¼+1-16	
19	13	CoxCbl Com	18	11	17⅛	17	17⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	CramrE .13t	24	10	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
[illegible]	12	Crompton .25e	5	17	16	15⅞	16	
37	30	CrossAT 1	12	8	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜+	⅛
25	15⅞	CwnCPt .60r	4	6	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞+	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	CruicR .36	13	159	9⅞	9½	9⅞+	⅛
12	7⅝	CrystlO .40a		4	11	11	11	
13⅞	6⅜	CubicCp .28	6	x18	11⅝	11	11⅛—	⅛
4½	1½	Curtis Math	6	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	⅛
		D						
4⅛	3⅜	DWG Cp .50t	4	1	3¾	3⅛	3¾	
8	3⅞	Damson Oil	22	108	6⅝	6⅛	6½+	⅜
20⅛	12¼	Daniel .18b	8	23	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
43½	29	Data Dcumt	5	4	28¾	28½	28½—	⅛
14⅜	4⅜	Dataprod	10	109	13½	13	13 —	½
8½	5½	DayMin .10e	18	44	6½	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
14⅞	9⅛	DelLabs .32	7	2	14	14	14 —	⅛
1¼	7-16	DellaCp Am		72	11-16	9-16	9-16—1-16	
10⅜	7	DenTal Ez	10	29	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
20⅛	17⅛	Depsitr 1.48	5	3	17¾	17⅝	17¾—	⅛
2⅝	1	Designcr Jw		8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
8½	3⅝	DevCp Am	9	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
8⅞	3½	Digicon Inc	9	4	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅜	DisFab .10	7	1	2	2	2	
26	11⅝	Diversey .56	8	17	14⅜	14¼	14¼—	⅛
10½	6⅜	Dixilyn .40e	3	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
46	32	Dome Petrl	10	18	42⅜	42⅛	42⅛	⅛
26⅞	20	Domtar .80	15	4	22	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
11⅞	7⅜	Downey .24	5	29	11¼	10⅝	11¼+	⅝
11⅞	6½	Driver Harr		2	10¼	10¼	10¼—	¼
14	9⅝	DrgFair .40	4	16	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
1 13-16	1 5-16	Dunlop .06e	5	2	1½	1½	1½	
23⅜	14½	DuplxPd .80	5	43	15⅜	15	15⅛+	⅛
9⅞	5⅞	DurTst .25b		7	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Dynictn .06e	9	40	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8½	3⅞	DynAmer	7	9	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
11⅛	8	DynellEl	31	9	9	8¾	8⅞	⅛
		E						
3⅞	1⅜	EAC In	5	16	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	
14⅜	10⅝	ELT .07e	10	20	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	¼
2	1	Eagle Cloth		10	1¼	1¼	1¼	
19⅛	13⅛	EarthRes 1	7	3	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
37⅛	30⅝	EasonO .10r	1	2	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝+	⅛
10⅜	6	Ecodyne .05e	7	1	9	9	9 +	⅛
59¾	22½	Edgiton .50r		49	59¾	39¼	39¼	
4⅛	2	Edmos Cp		19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅛	4⅞	EnrnhPh .20a	6	6	7	7	7	
7	4⅛	ElcorCh .10	4	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7	4⅛	ElHose .20r	11	11	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
4⅜	1⅜	ElAudD .21t		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅜	9½	Electrog .80	7	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
3⅛	1⅛	Elect Resch		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7⅜	3⅝	EnrgyRes	6	38	6⅜	5⅞	6 +	⅛
9⅜	6½	ErnstEC .56	5	11	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
6⅛	4⅝	Espey Mfg 1	1	5	5	5	5 —	⅛
11⅝	4⅝	EsqRad .30e	4	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
8⅞	6⅜	EssexCh .28	5	16	7	6⅞	6⅞	
10½	7½	EvanAr .10r	9	15	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
		F						
5½	2	FDIInc .01e	70	3	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
7⅛	4	Fabind .10e	4	5	5	5	5	
5⅜	2⅜	Fairfid Nob		2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
25⅜	20⅝	FalconS .60	6	9	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	
3⅛	1⅜	Family Rec	3	5	2	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
13	8⅛	FannyF .42t	5	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Fash Fabric	23	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
13	7⅜	FayDrg .10e	6	9	8⅞	8½	8½—	⅛
16¼	12⅝	FedMart .60	5	x4	12⅝	12½	12½	
13⅛	11	FedRlty 1.24	9	13	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fed Resrces		43	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞—	⅛
13¼	8	Felmnt .12e	27	38	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
9⅛	5	Felsway .32	5	5	5	5	5	
3½	1⅛	Fibrebrd wt		21	2⅛	2	2⅛	
10⅛	5⅛	Filmwy .85t	6	19	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
8⅛	5⅛	FinGen .36b	8	27	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5½	FtConn .40e	11	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
8½	5⅝	FstSLSh .12		9	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2½	Fshmrk .06j		10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅞	5⅜	FischrP .48t	7	27	16½	16½	16⅝+	⅛
11⅞	13½	FitchbG 1.44	6	2	15⅛	15½	15½+	⅛
1⅜	11-16	Flock Ind		22	1⅛	1	1	
4⅛	1⅜	Fla Capital	6	4	3½	3½	3½	
3⅞	2	FlaRck .10e	13	13	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
19⅛	9⅝	Flowers .44	8	7	19⅛	19	19 —	⅛
16⅛	14⅛	FlukeJ	10	29	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
20	13⅞	FlyDia Oil	6	25	15⅝	15½	15½—	⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Foodrm .28a	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅜	7⅛	FooteM .25e	12	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
32	28	Foote pf 2.20		4	30⅜	30½	30½—	⅛
92½	72¾	FordCan 5a	5	z50	89½	89½	89½—	⅛
4⅝	2½	Forest Labs	8	2	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
3¾	1⅝	Franklin Rl		21	3	3	3 —	⅛
10⅜	6⅛	FrankNu .36	5	4	7½	7½	7½—	⅛

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
23¼	17⅛	Fresnillo .40	8	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
5⅜	3½	Friedm .24b	6	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅝	6⅞	Frigtmp .55t	6	6	7⅛	7½	7½	
17⅞	7¼	Frigitronic	17	42	10⅝	10¼	10⅝+	⅜
11⅞	7⅛	Frischs .30b	8	7	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
8⅝	5⅛	Frontier Air	6	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	⅛
		G						
4	1⅛	GIT Ind	4	1	2	2	2	
8⅛	3⅞	GRICp .40		34	4	4	4 +	⅛
11⅛	5⅞	Gabriel .30	6	3	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
7½	4	Galaxy Cpl		7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
3⅛	2¼	Garcia Corp		10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
22	19¾	Gearhrt n.28	9	18	20⅝	20½	20½	
4½	1¼	G Housewar	6	33	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	Gen Recrat		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4⅛	1⅛	Gen Resrch	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
2	1¼	Genisco Tch	6	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4⅞	1⅞	Geos Ind		34	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	
4⅞	2⅛	Gerber Scl		6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17⅞	14¼	GiantFd 1a	5	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
8⅝	4½	GiantYel .10j	158	31	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
16⅛	2⅛	Gladding Cp		140	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3½	Glasrock Pr		29	3⅝	3½	3½	⅛
33⅞	28⅝	Glatflr 1.52	5	3	30¼	30	30¼+	⅛
15½	10⅛	Globeind .50	4	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜+	⅛
16⅛	9⅛	Golden Cycl	105	63	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
12	6⅝	GoldnW .27e	6	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
8⅞	2⅝	Goodrich wt		40	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
6	3⅛	Gorinst .10e	5	3	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	GouldT .14t		12	3	3	3	
9	6⅛	GrandAu .20	6	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	⅛
12	6⅝	GrandCtl .30	7	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
5	2⅝	GtAm Ind		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	GtBasin Pet		8	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
6⅝	2⅝	Greenman	5	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
7⅛	4⅞	GREIT .40	4	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Greyhd C	32	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9⅜	6⅛	GrowC .32b	11	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Gruen Ind	125	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅜	5	Guilford .20	4	5	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
34⅝	27	GlfOilCan 1	9	17	28¼	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
9½	4½	GulfRep Fin	5	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
7⅝	3⅛	Glfstrm LD		6	4	4	4	
		H						
5⅞	3⅛	HampD .15c	4	15	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
8⅞	3⅜	Hampin Ind	4	12	6	5⅞	5⅞	
21⅝	16⅝	Harland .48	11	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
27	14⅛	Harmn .40b	5	10	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
14⅝	10	HartzM .15e	13	37	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜—	⅛
1⅛	⅜	Harvey Grp	29	3	11-16	11-16	11-16	
8⅝	3½	Hasbro Ind	5	3	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
8⅝	6⅛	Hasting .40a	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
4⅞	3	HawaiA .10r	22	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
7⅜	5	Health Chm	9	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
6¼	3⅝	HealthM .30	5	4	6	6	6 —	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Heinick .85e	13	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅛	1	Heilmn Mtg		19	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜+	⅛
15⅛	¼	HerMai .72	4	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	HIGinc .15t	11	63	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Hillhavn .32	7	37	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
13¼	7	Hiptrnic .20	11	4	8	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
3¼	2	Holly Corp	4	33	2⅞	2¼	2¼+	⅛
34¼	26⅝	HomeOA .50		4	28⅛	28	28 —	⅛
20	16⅜	HormelG 1	7	7	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	HospM .05e	13	10	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
[illegible]	1-16	HospMtg wt		1	3-32	3-32	3-32	1-32
7⅛	4⅛	HouseVI .32	7	19	5	4⅞	5 —	⅛
66	32⅝	HouOilM .80	21	263	56⅛	54⅞	56⅛+	2⅛
22¾	15	HowelC .30e	5	6	16⅝	16	16⅛	⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Howell .05e	3	1	4½	4½	4½	⅛
3⅞	1⅛	Hudson Gen		1	3	3	3	
41⅜	33¼	HudBO 1.40	10	83	39⅛	38⅝	38⅞	
16⅝	6	Huffman .40a		2	10	10	10	
3⅝	2	HuntHit .05r	4	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
23⅛	17⅝	HuskyO .80	5	19	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜—	⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Hycel Inc	18	7	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
		I						
9⅛	6½	ICBCp .20e	24	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
4⅞	2½	ICHCp .32t	8	2	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
10½	4⅝	ICMR .50t		20	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
4⅞	5½	ISCFinl .38	31	1	4	4	4	
1⅜	9-16	ITI Corp		10	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅛
8	5	ImpCh .17e	7	1	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
26⅝	21¾	ImpOilA .90	12	149	22	21⅝	21⅞—	⅛
20⅛	⅞	Incoterm A	9	11	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	IndianHd wt		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	Inflight Svc	5	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2½	13-16	Instrum Sys		61	1⅛	1	1	
24	8	InsCy pf .25e		8	10½	10⅝	10⅝	
3⅝	1⅛	Integrt Res	5	8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅝	2⅞	Intrmedco	7	88	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
12⅝	5⅛	IntlAlum .30	7	28	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Intl Banknot	10	486	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
23	14⅛	IntCour .24	12	6	16	16	16 +	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	InFuneral S	5	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Int Stretch		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
36	25⅝	IntSyCon .25	14	52	31	30	30⅝+	⅛
1½	½	Interphoto		1	11-16	11-16	11-16—1-16	
11½	5	Interway Cp		13	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅛
2⅛		Invesm Fla		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
15⅝	9⅛	InvDivers A	7	11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	InvDivers B	8	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅛	3	InvestRlt Tr		20	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝+	⅛
17½	13	Ionics Inc	15	16	17⅜	17½	17½+	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	IroqBrd .16		1	7½	7½	7½	
6⅛	3⅜	Irvinind .16t	4	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8	6⅛	IsraelD .75e		6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
		J - K						
11⅛	7¼	Jaclyn .40a	4	1	8½	8½	8½+	⅛
10⅛	7⅜	Jacobs .60e	6	18	10¼	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4½	Jamswy .11t	5	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
12½	12	Jeannet	7	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
5⅞	2	Jetronic Ind	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅛	2⅝	Juniper Pet	9	25	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Jupiter Ind		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅛	8	Kaisrind .26	9	114	16⅛	15⅞	16	
8⅝	5⅝	KaneMill wt		7	6⅝	6½	6½	⅛
54⅞	45	KnGE pf4.50		z10	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛—	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	KapokT .20t	8	5	5	5	5	
4⅞	2⅜	KayCp .07e	10	11	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
6⅞	4⅝	KenwinS .34	6	17	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
28¼	12⅞	Kewanee .72	7	52	26	25⅝	25⅝	
9	5⅛	Keystind .30	4	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4	⅜	Kidde wt		2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
3	1⅛	KinArk Crp	7	24	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11	7⅛	KingRd .15e	11	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Kingstip .20	5	x5	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
41⅛	16	KirbyIn .26c	4	33	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
5⅛	1⅞	Kit Mfg	35	21	3⅞	3½	3⅞+	⅛
24⅝	10⅛	KnickT .22	6	27	22⅞	22⅛	22⅜+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Knott Hotel		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
29⅛	18⅝	Kollmor .50	11	6	26⅞	26½	26½—	⅛
9⅝	7⅛	KuhnStr .10	5	7	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
		L						
4	2⅛	LSBInd .15t	5	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅛	⅞	LTVCorp wt		16	1⅛	1	1⅛	
4⅝	2⅝	LaBarge .06	7	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅛	5⅛	LaPoint .30e	10	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9⅝	5⅝	La QuintaM	6	329	7	6¾	7 +	⅛
11⅞	7	LafyRad .26	7	16	8	8	8	
2⅛	1⅛	Lake Shore	3	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅞	1⅛	LaTour Bck	20	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
10⅛	6⅛	LeaRon .28a	6	5	8	7⅞	8	
17⅛	15	LeeEntr .52	10	1	16½	16½	16½—	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Lee Natl		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
5⅝	3	Lee Pharm		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6½	3	Lohigh Pres.	5	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14	6⅝	LeighP .60	5	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
4	1⅛	Leisure Tec		9	2⅝	2½	2½	⅛
9	6½	Levittin .24	6	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
7⅛	5½	LewisBF .24	6	12	6	5⅞	5⅞	
10	5⅝	Liberty Fab	3	12	7⅝	7	7⅝+	⅛
7½	4	Lightolr .16	8	4	5½	5½	5½+	⅛
7⅛	4	LilliAnn .22	8	1	5½	5½	5½	
4	2⅛	Lincoln Am	31	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅞	5⅛	Lloyds Elec	10	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3	1⅝	LodgeS .08e	4	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅛	13⅛	Lohmn .80a	7	10	14½	14⅛	14½+	⅛
8⅞	4⅞	LoewTha wt		39	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
3	1⅛	Logistic .08e	6	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
16⅛	9	LaGenSv .76	6	4	16	16	16 +	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Lundy Elec	22	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
7⅛	1	Lynch Corp		65	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
		M - N						
18	14⅛	MPBCp .8	5	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
8⅝	7	MWA .40e	7	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
1⅛	⅛	Macrod Ind		26	13-16	11-16	15-16	
15⅞	13⅛	MePbS 1.32	8	5	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
4⅝	2⅞	Mamm Mrt		62	3	2⅞	3	
4⅝	3⅝	ManhLte .24		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5½	4	MansfT .02r		7	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
2	1 3-16	Marinduq B	44	13	1 5-16	1¼	1 5-16	
24⅝	18	MarkCtl .28	6	9	23⅞	23¼	23⅜	⅛
10⅛	5⅝	Marlene Ind	4	2	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
6	3⅝	Marshall Fd		10	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
8½	4⅛	Marshal Ind	5	16	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
52⅛	21	MartPr .50e	6	14	21⅛	21	21 —	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Masind .40a	4	3	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Masters Inc	5	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅝	4	MaulBro .12	6	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1⅜	½	McCrowl n		4	9-16	9-16	9-16+1-16	
5⅞	3⅝	McCulO .21t	13	111	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
19½	13⅞	McDonh .80	5	8	18⅛	18	18⅛—	⅛
14	6⅝	McIntsh .70	6	14	13	12¾	12¾	
13½	10½	MeansF 1.0	6	7	12	12	12 +	⅛
8	5⅝	Medalst .40b	5	7	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
4⅜	2⅛	Madco Jwly	9	5	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
9⅝	5⅞	Madenco .12	6	13	8	8	8 +	⅛
6⅝	2½	Medfield Cp	4	19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
17	7⅝	Megoint .20	6	59	15⅛	14½	14⅞+	⅜
16⅝	11½	MEMCo 1	6	6	16½	16½	16½	
1½	⅜	Metro Grtg		7	1¼	1¼	1¼	
2⅝	1¼	Mich Genl	3	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
14½	11¼	MichSugar 1	5	14	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
11¼	5½	Mickibry .16	4	4	6⅞	6¾	6¾—	⅛
	3½	MidldCo .10	11	7	5	5	5	
15⅝	10	Mid-Gls .24b	6	6	15⅛	15	15 —	⅛
6	3⅛	Miller H		7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
20	14	MillerWo .40	7	5	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
23⅛	12⅛	MilRoy .25	10	3	19⅝	19	19⅛+	⅛
2½	⅜	Mission IT		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
⅛	1-32	Missionl wt		4	1-32	1-32	1-32	
32½	17¾	MoPtcR 1.20	6	4	29⅜	29½	29⅞	
31	26⅝	Mitchl n	8	26	27½	27⅛	27½+	⅜
6⅛	3½	MiteCp .16	6	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅞	4	Modern Md	4	5	6	6	6	
22⅛	6⅛	Molycrp wt		36	16⅜	15½	16 —	½
6	4⅛	MonMet .40	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13⅛	8⅞	Moog .60	7	18	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	MtgGth .44a		8	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	MortonS .32	5	4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
8½	3½	MultiAm .20	11	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7	3⅛	Napco .12e	6	3	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
25	12¾	Nat CSS	11	1	23	23	23	
2⅛	11-16	NatHlth Ent	8	21	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
2⅝	⅞	Natind wt		2	1	1	1 +	⅛
12	6	Nat Paragn	4	13	8⅞	8⅛	8⅝—	⅛
13	7⅛	Nat Patent	59	50	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Nat Silver	14	22	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
4⅝	2½	Nat Spinng		10	3	3	3 +	⅛
3½	1⅛	Nat System	6	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
19⅛	11	NatwHo .28	7	5	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
3⅛	1⅛	Nelly Don		1	1½	1½	1½	
3⅛	1½	Nelson LB	12	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
34½	23⅝	NENuclr .40	11	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+	⅛
1⅛	½	New Idria	8	33	1	1	1	
26	15⅞	NMex Ariz	63	4	21½	21⅛	21½	
16⅞	11½	NProc .80e	9	46	11⅞	11½	11⅞+	⅛
17⅞	11½	NYTimes .60	12	14	14½	14⅛	14½	
9⅛	6⅝	NewbEn .20	4	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
20⅝	14	Newcor 1	4	2	17	17	17	
3⅛	2	Newpark Rs	13	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3	1⅛	Nexus .14t	6	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16⅛	12½	NiagFSv .44	5	5	13⅜	13	13 —	⅛
5	2⅛	Nichols SE	4	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
12⅛	4⅛	Nolex Cp	43	22	5⅛	5	5⅛	
5⅝	2⅜	Nortek .04	8	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
13-16	5-16	NoAmMt wt		14	⅜	⅜	⅜	
12⅝	8	NorAmR .10	8	18	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
9⅛	4 3-16	No..dn Oils	11	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
51¼	45	NIPS pf 4.25		z10	49½	49½	49½+	1
5⅝	2⅝	Novo Corp	11	5	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
5⅞	3	Nuclear Dat		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
		O - P - Q						
13⅝	6⅝	Oakwd Hom.03r		12	10	10	10	
21	13½	Offshore Co	4	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
38⅛	28⅛	OhioB 1.40a	3	1	35	35	35 +	⅛
10⅝	4¼	Oilaind .30e	6	2	7	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
22½	14¼	OnLine Sys	21	50	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛+	⅛
51	33	OOklep Cop	14	z150	45	45	45 —	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Originala		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	1	Ormand Ind	33	13	2	2	2	
11	10⅞	OSulivn .50	6	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
7⅜	3⅛	Outdr Sport	30	22	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
10	6⅛	OverhDr .40	9	26	9⅛	7⅞	8⅞—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	OzarkA .05e	16	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3½	1⅛	P&F Indust		40	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
18⅝	16⅛	PGE6pf 1.50		3	17½	17½	17½+	⅛
14⅝	13	PGRd pf1.25		2	13⅝	13½	13½	⅛
15	13	PGpfA 1.25		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
27⅛	26⅛	P 10.18pf2.54		51	27⅝	26⅞	26⅞	⅛
29⅝	26⅝	P 10.46pf2.62		15	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
13⅝	11⅝	PG 4.5pf1.12		4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
29	24⅞	PG 9.4pf2.37		20	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
24	21⅛	PG .2pf2.05		12	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
23½	20⅛	PGE pf 2		5	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜—	⅛
22⅛	20⅝	PG 7.8pf1.96		5	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞+	⅛
24	21⅛	PG 8.1pf2.04		20	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
13¼	11⅛	PG 4.3pf1.09		1	12	12	12 —	⅛
11	4⅛	PHoldg .16		1	11	11	11	
50	44	PacLt pf4.50		z100	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛+	1½
17	14½	PNwTel 1.20	8	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
60	52	PacPLpf 5		z100	59½	58½	59½	⅛
33¼	22⅛	PallCorp .32	13	2	29	29	29 —	⅛
7½	2⅛	Pandi Bradf	4	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5	3	Pantast .20	7	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
26¼	21⅝	ParsonsR .80	7	32	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛+	⅛

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4⅛	2⅝	Pat Fashion	4	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5	3⅛	Patagonia		1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
7⅞	3⅛	PatoCG .65e	7	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	PennDix wt		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
9⅛	6⅝	PenEnM .60	8	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	⅛
7	3⅛	PECo .63t	6	28	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
12⅛	9⅛	PenRIE 1.15	7	6	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
15⅝	11	PepCom .60	4	7	14⅝	14½	14½—	⅛
6½	4⅝	PeriniCp .30	3	14	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Pertec Corp	6	137	6½	6	6⅛	⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Petro Lewis		5	11⅜	11½	11⅞+	⅛
8⅛	5⅞	PhilLD .56r	4	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅝	3	Phoenix Stl		25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅛	7½	PicNPay .20	7	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2⅛	11-16	Pioneer Sys		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅞	6	PionTex .80	4	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
6⅛	5⅝	PitWVa .56a	10	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
24⅝	14⅝	PitDeM 1.20	6	3	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞+	⅛
42⅛	31½	Pittway .90	12	5	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
11½	7⅛	Plant Ind		4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
25⅞	15⅛	Plantrnc .12	15	6	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
2⅛	1½	PlymRub A		1	2	2	2 —	⅛
2½	1⅛	PlymRub B		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7⅛	5⅛	Polychr .29t	9	6	7⅛	7	7 +	⅛
8⅛	3½	Prairie Oil	13	11	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
14⅛	10	PrattLmb 1	7	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
6	4⅛	PrattRd .30	8	25	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
26⅛	19⅝	PrenHa 1.72	12	5	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	PresRealt B		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
20⅛	6	Presley Cos	30	104	11⅝	11½	11⅝—	⅛
18⅛	14⅛	Preston .70	12	61	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	PrimAt .12t		20	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞—	⅛
9⅝	8⅛	ProvGas .60	12	8	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
2½	1¼	PrdRIE .15e		10	1⅛	1¼	1⅛—	⅛
5	3⅛	PrudBdg .24	4	45	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅞	2⅛	Pulte Hmes	10	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5	2⅛	PuntaGrd 1s	9	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Purepac Lb	11	4	5⅛	5	5	⅛
		R - S - T						
8⅝	5⅛	RB Ind	7	13	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	REDM Cp	6	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	1⅜	RHMed Svc	4	14	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
2⅛	1⅛	RSC Indust	8	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10⅛	5	RLC Corp	6	5	9½	9½	9½+	⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Racmn .20a	5	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
17⅝	7⅛	RaganB .15e	4	16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
22⅛	13½	Ranchrs Ex	21	13	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
19⅛	12½	RangrO Can	51	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
1⅞	1	RapdAm wt		10	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
23	13⅝	RaymPr .40	29	9	22⅝	22	22⅝+	⅛
2½	1⅛	Reading Ind		20	1⅞	1½	1½+	⅛
8⅛	5½	RitIncT .60e		3	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+	⅛
17⅛	12⅛	RitRef 2.01e	9	19	17⅜	17¼	17⅜+	⅜
2⅛	1⅛	Reeves Telc		1	2	2	2	
10⅛	8½	Regal B .40	9	9	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
1⅞	⅜	RelGrp wt		10	1½	1⅜	1½+	⅛
13¾	11¼	RemAr .80a	7	35	13⅜	13	13 —	⅛
2⅞	1	Rep Housng		5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
1⅛	⅛	RepMtln wt		2	5-32	⅛	5-32—1-16	
[illegible]	13⅛	ReschCtl .08	17	32	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜+	⅛
6½	2	Resrtslntl A	11	809	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Resrtslntl B	12	27	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
2⅞	1	Rest Assoc		23	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Riblet Prod	9	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Richton .11e	4	8	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
21⅛	6½	RisdonM .36	11	2	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	⅛
29⅝	17⅛	Robintech		40	24⅝	23⅛	24¼+	⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Roblin Ind	3	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅝	8⅝	Rockway .96	7	2	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Rogers Corp		21	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Ronco Telep	4	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4⅛	2½	Rossmor Cp		20	3½	3⅛	3½+	⅛
1	⅜	RoyBusn Fd		1	11-16	11-16	11-16	
4⅞	3	Ruddick Cp		11	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
6⅛	4½	Rudick pf.56		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2⅛	1	Rusco Ind		22	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
10	5⅝	RustCft .40	6	16	8⅛	8	8	
25⅝	16⅛	RyanH .40	10	11	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞+	⅛
7⅝	5⅛	SGLin .12r	6	2	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	SGSec .51e		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16¼	12⅞	SGSe pf 1.70		3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
3⅛	1⅝	SMD Ind	5	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6⅝	4⅛	SSPInd .24	13	10	5	5	5 +	⅛
12	7⅛	STPCp .45e	12	x164	12½	12	12	⅛
15⅝	8⅝	Salem .89t	4	10	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
19⅝	14⅝	Sambos .32	10	98	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
10	7⅝	SCarlo 1.26e		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
10	8	SDieG pf .88		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
10⅛	9⅛	SDieG pf .90		6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	⅛
12½	10⅛	SDieGpf 1		5	11	11	11 —	⅛
77	69	SDgo pf 7.20		z400	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛+	2
28⅝	26	SDgo pf 2.68		5	27⅝	27½	27½	
9	3½	SanFr RE		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
⅞	⅛	SFRE wt		3	½	½	½—1-16	
3⅛	1⅝	Sargent Ind	7	21	2⅝	2½	2½	
14	5⅝	Saturn Airw	4	2	14⅜	14¼	14⅜+	⅛
10⅝	5⅛	SaundrL .24	4	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	Scheb Erl.40		43	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
⅞	6⅛	Schenuit .60	5	2	8	8	8	
6	2⅝	Schiller Ind	43	5	3	2⅞	3	
10⅛	8	SchoolP .40	7	2	8	8	8 —	⅛
⅞	5⅛	Schrader .30		9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
18⅝	10⅛	Sci Atlanta	13	32	17⅛	16⅞	17	⅛
17	10⅛	Scrivner .70	4	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
21⅛	12⅛	Scurry Rain	10	4	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
5½	2⅛	Sealectr Cp	12	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1⅛	½	Seaport Cp	5	2	13-16	13-16	13-16	
4⅛	2⅝	Sears Ind		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
15⅛	5⅛	SeasnAll .20	8	7	13⅛	13½	13½	
23⅛	13½	SeligLtz 1.20	6	5	17½	17½	17½	
6½	3	Servisco .30	7	2	6	6	6 —	⅛
4⅝	2½	Servo Corp	5	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
14½	12⅛	SharonStl 1	7	5	13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Shawin .50b	9	11	8⅛	8½	8⅛+	⅛
13⅞	4⅞	ShearH .20e	3	24	9	8⅝	8⅝	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Shelter Res		2	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝—	⅛
33	21⅛	Shnandh Oil	29	39	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝—	⅛
18⅞	10⅛	Sherwd Med	15	10	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
3⅞	1⅛	Shopwell In	31	14	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
15	12½	Showbot .80	5	21	13	13	13	
[illegible]	5⅝	Sierrcin .20	7	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
[illegible]	3½	Silo Inc	10	14	4	3⅞	3⅞	
2⅛	1⅛	Silkin SmRf		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
10⅛	7⅝	SkyCity .10r	6	2	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
4⅝	2½	Solitron		5	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
10	6⅝	Sonder Brdc	5	18	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
20⅝	12⅛	Soundsn .40	6	58	19⅞	19⅜	19⅝+	⅛
12⅛	10⅛	SC4.0pf 1.02		1	12	12	12 +	⅛
13	11⅝	SC4.2pf 1.05		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
14	11⅝	SC4.3pf 1.08		5	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
14⅝	12½	SC4.7pf 1.18		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
21⅝	19⅛	SCEO pf1.68		z600	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
17½	15⅛	SC5.8pf 1.45		1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
26	23⅛	SC8.8pf 2.21		14	25	24⅞	24⅞+	⅛
102⅝	96⅛	SCE pf 8.96		6	98½	98½	98½	
19⅝	9	SwstAir .06e	6	8	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
9½	5	Spartek .40	7	1	9½	9½	9½	
8⅞	5⅛	Spector .10e		4	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Spectro .12t	4	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	SpedOP .11t	13	1	2	2	2	

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8½	3¼	Spencer .06e		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Splentex .48	6	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Statld Lowd	4		5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
17½	12½	StdAllianc 1	5	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
7¼	4⅝	StdConl .14r	3	3	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
4⅛	3	StdMetl .50t	6	9	3⅛	3	3	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	StdPac Corp	4	23	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	
26⅛	15½	StdProd 1.20	5	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
27⅝	21⅛	StdShrs .40r		14	25	24⅞	25 +	⅛
14⅛	8⅝	Stange .12	20	19	14	13⅝	13⅝	⅛
13⅛	10⅛	StarSup .68a	4	4	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
12⅞	7⅝	Steelmt .23r	5	5	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛+	⅛
19⅝	12	SteenCh .52	7	36	18½	18½	18½+	⅛
3½	1⅞	SterlExt .10	9	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅝	2½	Stevcoknit	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
10½	7⅛	StrutW .10e		4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
12½	9	SueAnn .36	9	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
9⅝	5⅛	Sunair .45e	6	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
16⅝	7⅝	Sundanc .20b	5	19	11⅛	11	11⅛—	⅛
9½	6⅝	SunshJr .24b	7	1	7	7	7	
12⅛	8⅝	SupFdSv .32	8	4	12	12	12	
	4	Supindl .12b	7	x	5½	5½	5½+	⅛
5⅝	3⅛	SupSurg Mf	13	4	5	5	5	
3⅝	1⅞	Susquhana		8	3⅛	3	3	
9⅝	6⅛	Susquhan pf		5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
11-16	⅜	SutrMtg wt		2	9-16	9-16	9-16	
7	4⅝	Synaloy .20	4	15	5	5	5	
36⅛	26	Syntex .50	13	199	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞+	⅛
19⅛	13½	SyscoCp .28	6	10	13⅛	13½	13⅝	
10⅝	5⅛	System Eng		22	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
2½	1⅛	TFICo Inc		26	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
15⅛	10⅝	Tandy Brnd	9	68	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
20⅛	16½	Tasty 1.20a	7	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
1½	11-16	Tech Sym	20	4	13-16	13-16	13-16—1-16	
5	2⅛	Techcl Oper		20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅝	⅝	Techcl Tape	4	179	3⅛	3	3⅛	
5⅛	2⅝	Techtrl .10e	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	TeleCm .07e	6	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
7⅛	2⅛	Terma Corp	12	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Tenneco wt		32	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
2⅛	1	Tensor Cp	31	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
21½	10½	Teradyn Inc	125	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
13½	9	TerraC .60a	4	7	9½	9⅝	9½	
5⅝	⅞	TesoroPt wt		54	11-16	⅝	⅝—	⅛
57	55	TxPL pf 4.56		z25	55	55	55	
5⅝	2⅝	Texstar .22t	7	7	5	5	5	
3½	1½	ThrD Dpt	5	2	3	3	3	
11	6½	Tiffanyl .20	4	2	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
6¼	3	Timpte Ind	10	25	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
18⅛	11⅝	Tokheim .60	7	17	16⅝	16	16 —	⅛
108	99	TolEdpt 10		z190	101	100⅝	101	
9⅛	6⅝	ToppsGu .28	6	15	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
8⅛	4⅝	TotalPtl NA	9	11	7⅛	7	7	
3	1 5-16	TotalPtl wt		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	Town Cntry		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Trans Lux		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Treadway		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15⅛	11⅝	TriStMtr .80	6	2	11½	11⅜	11⅜	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Trico Ind	7	8	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
4⅛	3	TubosM .22e	4	10	3 5-16	3 5-16	3 5-16	
5⅛	3	TwinFair	8	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
		U - V						
5⅛	3	UIPCp .16	5		3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3½	1⅝	UNA Corp		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅞	2⅞	URSCp .10e	11	2	4	4	4	
6⅝	3⅝	UVInd wt		44	4⅝	4½	4½	
6⅞	3⅛	Unimax Grp	16	25	5⅛	5½	5⅛	
4	1⅛	UnimaxG pf		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Un Invest	7	12	2⅞	2½	2½	
11⅝	8⅛	UnAirPd .56	8	3	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Un Asbestos	16	249	4⅛	3 15-16	4⅛+	⅛
1½	7-16	UnBrand wt		15	¾	11-16	11-16+1-16	
14½	12½	UnCosFn .50	8	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
2⅛	1¼	Unit Foods		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1⅛	⅝	UnNat Corp		4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
¼	1-16	UnNatwt n		1	⅛	⅛	⅛+1-16	
4⅛	2	UNatCp pf		6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7½	5⅛	USBan Trst		8	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
12	8⅝	USFiltr .24	8	130	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	⅛
6⅛	5⅛	UnRltT .75e	11	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
3-16	1-16	UnRltT wt		46	3-16	⅛	3-16+1-16	
4⅛	3⅛	USNat Rsrc	4	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅜	US Radium	27	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅛	7	USRbR .60a	6	2	11	11	11 —	⅛
32⅛	18	Unitek .24	14	3	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞+	⅛
15⅛	10	UnityBuy S	5	33	10	10	10	
3	⅝	Univ Contnr		11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
9⅝	4¼	UnivRs .08e	10	31	9⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	¼
10½	5⅞	UnvSav .44	5	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
9⅛	6⅝	ValiesSt .62t	8	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
13⅞	8⅝	Valmac .70	2	26	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
5½	3⅛	Valspar .24	9	24	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1½	VLDvC .02e		11	2½	2	2⅛	
13⅛	4⅝	Varo Inc	6	53	10⅝	10¼	10⅝+	⅛
13⅝	6½	Veecolns .32	13	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7⅜	2⅝	Vernitron	9	15	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Viatech Inc		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
4	1⅛	Vikos Inc	15	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
4⅝	2	Vintage Ent		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅞	2⅝	VisualGr	8	9	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝—	⅛
5⅛	1⅝	Vulcan Corp	9	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
11¼	6⅝	Vulcinc .36	4	x6	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	⅛
16¼	11	Vulcincpf 1		x1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
		W - X - Y - Z						
6	2¾	WTC Inc .10	100	43	3	3	3	⅛
21¼	15½	WUlInc .80	7	12	19⅛	19½	19⅛+	⅛
8⅛	3⅞	Wabash .10a	6	20	7⅝	7	7⅛+	⅜
9⅛	4⅝	Wacknht .40	6	23	6⅛	6½	6⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	WadelEq .10		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	2¼	Walnoco Oil	7	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
24⅞	14⅛	WalcoN .50b	8	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅞	WallacS .20e	6	2	3½	3½	3½	
20	10⅛	WagnLB .12	17	30	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
15⅝	9⅝	WangLB .22	14	10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
41½	21⅝	WasPstB .50	10	21	40	39½	40 +	⅛
19⅛	14¼	WRIT 1.56	15	4	19	18⅝	19 —	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Weiman Co	10	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
8½	5½	WeldTu Am	4	2	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	
11⅛	9⅛	Westats Ptl	14	140	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	⅛
6⅛	4 15-16	WstDcal .10	10	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	WstFinl .15a	3	50	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
1½	⅛	WstPacl wt		14	¼	¼	¼	
9⅝	6⅞	Whippny .60	7	2	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
7	4½	Whitaker .40	11	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅛	1⅞	Whitehal Cp	5	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅛	⅜	Whittakr wt		11	13-16	13-16	13-16+1-16	
3	1⅛	Wichita Ind	7	24	3	2⅞	3	
2	1½	Wilcx G		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅛	6½	Wmhous .30	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
1⅝	1	WoolLf .06e	13	1	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16—1-16	
11⅛	5½	Worcest Ctl	11	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
1⅝	6⅛	WorkWr .60	6	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
6⅛	3⅛	Wrather Cp	10	15	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
1⅛	⅜	Wright Har	9	4	13-16	13-16	13-16—1-16	
6⅞	5⅝	WyleLab .28	8	24	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
11⅛	7	Wynmln .15e		5	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
20⅝	13	Xonics Inc	14	6	16	15⅝	15⅞	
8⅛	8	ZeroMfg .28	6	13	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
12	4½	Zimmer .06e	12	16	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Aug. 16, 1976

...s in Canadian funds. ...ns in cents unless marked $

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
y Glen	$6⅛	6¼	6¼	⅛
lands	$12½	12	12 —	⅛
ico E	355	$55	355	
Gas A	$13⅞	13½	13⅞	⅜
inex	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
es W	$9	9	9	
us C. pr	$15⅝	15¼	15⅝+	⅛
) A	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
Can	$9	8⅞	9	⅛
ister C	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	⅛
k N S	$42½	42¼	42½	⅛
Canad	$48	47½	47½—	⅛
Cop A	$14	14	14	
k ros	440	435	435	
ls Cor	87	87	87 —	2
lor Res	310	305	310 +	10
mulea	$5½	5⅛	5½	
meda	105	100	105	
nda M	$8½	8½	8½	
per	$6⅝	5⅞	6	⅛
P	$22½	22½	22½	¼
Phone	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
nswk	55	5⅝	5⅝	⅛
d Auto	$5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
nsnFds	$11	10¾	10¾—	¼
Frv	$10½	10½	10½	
Pow A	$29	29¼	29½—	⅛
ntlm	$6⅛	6⅛	6½	
npau A	440	440	440	
or West	$9⅛	8⅞	9	⅛
Pakrs C	$20⅞	20⅝	20⅞+	⅛
Perm	$16⅞	16	16	
Truts A	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
Tung	445	440	445 +	5

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
100 C Cablesy	$16½	16⅛	16½—	⅛
200 Cdn Cel	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
2942 Cl Bk Com	$26⅝	26⅜	26⅝—	⅛
2492 Cdn Tire A	$45⅝	45	45⅝+	⅛
10 C Uilties	$12⅛	12	12⅛	
156 Candel Oil	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
710 Cassiar	$6⅝	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
7500 Calanese	455	445	445	10
6300 Chieftan D	$10⅛	10	10	8
2025 C Holiday 1	$40	350	$35 +	5
2000 Con Bldg	260	259	260	4
1500 Con Dcstrl.	[illegible]		[illegible]	
5781 Cons Gas	$13⅛	13	15	
2600 Con Fardy	370	365	365	
3833 Craigmt	$6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
3400 Crush Intl	$8⅝	8½	8½+	⅛
1650 Cyprus	$11¼	11⅛	11¼	
1900 Denison	$65	62⅝	63	
4525 Dofasco U	$27	27	27½+	⅛
1200 Dom Store	$14	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
450 D Textiles A	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	⅛
605 Du Pont	$15⅛	15	15	
700 Dypax L A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1580 East Mal	130	125	125 —	5
100 Emco	$7		7	
2125 Falcon C	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
5 Fed Pcon	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	½
2100 Francana	$6½	6½	6½	1
2950 Gnt Mascl	125	120	120 —	4
4450 Gibraltar	$7	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
100 Gt Oil Sds	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
52 GL Paper	$30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
2825 Greyhnd	[illegible]		[illegible]	
600 Guar Trst	$5½	5⅜	5⅜	⅛
900 Hambro Q	300	290	300 +	10
425 Hawker S	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
525 Hayes D A	$6	5⅝	6 +	⅛
1900 H Bay Co	$17	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
400 IAC	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
1850 Indal	$14½	14⅛	14½—	⅛
200 Indusmin	$9	9	9 —	⅛
150 Inland Gas	390	9	9	
3131 Int Mogul	280	280	280	
2845 Int Vipe a	$15	14⅝	14⅞	
100 Inv Grp A	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
275 Jannock	$6⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	⅛
14475 Kaiser Re	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
8000 Kaps Tran	120	115	115	6
400 Kelsey H	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
696 Kerr A A	$13	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
500 Koffler A	450	450	450	10
1400 Labatt A	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
2900 Lacana	3457	3350	335	
4450 LOnt Cem	405	400	400	10
91 Lob Co A	390	390	390 —	10
43 Lob Co B	390	390	390 —	10
100 Loeb M	290	290	290 —	10

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
700 MICC	$9½	9½	9½	⅛
15 Mclan H A	$7½	7½	7½	⅛
5444 MB Lf	$20⅛	20	20	⅛
92050 Matgml U	$18	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
200 McGraw H	415	41	410 —	10
19934 Moore	$40⅛	40⅛	40⅛—	⅛
12146 Noranda A	$38⅝	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
1924 Norcen	$12½	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
340 OSF Ind	$55	335	335	
00 Orchan A	34	340	$40 +	5
1965 Oshawa A	400	390	400	
3720 Pamour A	250	250	250 —	
3475 PanCan P	$25⅛	25	25⅛+	⅛
400 Patino N V	$14	14	14	
150 Petrofina	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	⅛
839 Pine Point	$29½	29½	29½	
300 Pitts C	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
200 Placer	$23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
320 Reed Osir A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
100 Reichhold	$22½	22½	22½—	1
8100 Revnu Prp	74	73	73 +	1
3491 Shell Cdn	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	⅛
4031 Sherritt A	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	⅛
90 Siebens	$14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
1080 Sigman	$15	15	15 —	⅛
740 Simpsons	$6⅛	5⅛	6⅛+	⅛
22 Simpson S	$9	9	9	⅛
500 Slater Stl	$8⅛		8	⅛
400 Southm A	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
1150 St Brodcst	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2540 Stelco A	$26⅛	26⅛	26½	
400 Tara	$19⅛	19	19½	
5904 Tex Can	$22⅞	22⅞	22⅞+	⅛
186 Tor Dm Bk	$19½	19½	19½+	⅛

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
500 Traders A	$15⅝	13⅝	13⅝	⅛
350 Trns Mt A	$9¾	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
371 TRCan PL	$12⅛	12	12⅛	
950 Un Carbid	$21	21	21	
5843 UGas A	$9	8¾	8⅝	
300 U Keno	$7⅛	7⅛	7	
517 U Scscoe	$7½	7⅛	7⅛	⅛
500 Van Der	295	295	295	
7270 Voyager P	$15⅝	15	15 —	⅛
50 Wstburne	$10½	10⅛	10⅛	
5810 Qest Mine	475	465	475 +	10
950 Weston	$14⅛	14	14⅛	⅛
516 Woodwd A	$7	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Total sales 1,330,394 shares

Montreal Stocks

...in Canadian funds. ...in cents unless marked $.

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
...oma	$ 25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	⅛
...sestos	$ 33	33	33 +	⅛
nk Mont	$ 15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	⅛
acc Res	$ 9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
Inf Pw	$ 16	16	16	
aron	$ 21½	21½	21½+	⅛
a Bath	$ 36	36	36 —	⅛
Belt A	$ 18	18	18	
m Bridge	$ 40	40	40	
cl Col	175	175	175 —	18
Metro	$ 6½	6⅛	6½	
r Co	$ 14½	14¼	14¼—	⅛
yal Banks	$ 28⅝	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
Trust A	$ 19⅛	19	19⅛+	⅛
llers	$95	395	395	

sales 302,410 shares.

Currency Rates

August 16, 1976

...reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in national currencies of each of the following financial centers. ...rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
m	2.6865	4.7780	108.005*	53.64*	32.07*	—	6.8740*	107.75*	44.18*
e)	39.095	CLOSED							
(	2.5205	4.5023	—	50.51*	3.017a	94.40*	6.473*	101.59*	41.57*
a)	1.78	—	4.5065	8.91	1.492	4.7675	69.305	4.4815	10.3445
	838.50	1491.25	330.81	167.14	—	313.35	21.44	336.41	137.39
	CLOSED								
	2.49	4.4314	98.39*	49.74*	0.2969*	92.59*	6.37*	—	40.90*

...following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.10075; Escudo: 31.23; ...: 8.13; Peseta: 68.375; Schilling: 17.995; Sw. krona: 4.4301; Yen: 290.375; ...financial franc: 40.50; Canadian $: 1.01345; Hong Kong $: 4.9290. ...Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000, (y) Units of 10,000. ...units needed to buy one pound.

Retail Sales Increase In Britain in July

LONDON, Aug. 16 (AP-DJ).—The British retail sales volume index last month was 108, up from 106.1 in June and 105.4 in July, 1975, according to provisional estimates released by the Department of Industry today.

The department said the index suggested "some recovery" from the lower levels of May and June following April's post-budget buying.

The July index is provisional and is given to the nearest one-half point. The index is based on 1971 equals 100.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	92.60	93.70	105.60	92.60
Brussels	Closed	115.21	133.02	114.85
Frankfurt	145.10	144.88	159.66	140.75
London 30	377.30	374.40	420.80	354.70
London 500	164.20	163.96	183.00	161.07
Milan	83.32	83.39	91.17	73.33
Paris	Closed	89.80	112.10	88.60
Sydney	513.81	515.12	518.15	444.73
Tokyo (n)	337.01	337.19	358.30	326.88
Tokyo (o)	4722.83	4728.67	4885.55	4403.06
Zurich	300.70	300.30	304.00	282.50

(n) New. (o) Old.

European Gold Markets

Aug. 16, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	113.35	114.00	+0.60
Zurich	113.625	113.725	—0.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)		CLOSED	

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Tokyo Exchange

Aug. 16, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	329	Matsu E. Wks.	668
Canon	428	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	139
Dai Nip. Print.	499	Mitsubi Corp.	435
Fuji Bank	362	Mitsui Co.	434
Fuji Photo	588	Mitsukoshi	442
Hitachi	222	Nippon Elec.	197
Honda Motor	714	Sharp	436
C. Itoh	277	Shiseido	1,020
Japan Air L.	1,920	Sony Corp.	2,760
Kansai El. P.	680	Sumitomo Bk.	365
Kao Soap	689	Taisho Marine	290
Kirin Brewery	352	Takeda Chem.	216
Komatsu	436	Teijin	150
Kubota	338	Tokio Marine	582
Matsu Ind.	672	Toray	149
		Toyota Motor	938

Gold Options

(prices in $/oz.)

Basis	Nov.	Feb.	May
110	5.75	8.00	9.75
115	2.50	4.00	5.50
120	1.25	3.00	3.75
125	0.75	2.25	2.75

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 326123 - Telex 27 479

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All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears solely for purposes of information.

NEW ISSUE July 30, 1976

$75,000,000

Asian Development Bank

8⅝% Ten Year Notes of 1976, Due August 1, 1986

The First Boston Corporation | Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

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Bache Halsey Stuart Inc. | Bank of America N.T. & S.A. | Bankers Trust Company | Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated

The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. | Chemical Bank | Citibank, N.A. | Continental Bank, Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago

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New Court Securities Corporation | The Nikko Securities Co. International, Inc. | Nomura Securities International, Inc.

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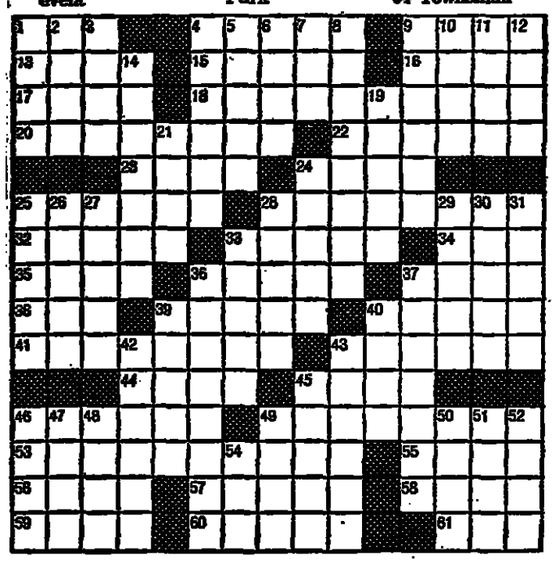
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Space-saving abbr.
4 Juniors-to-be
9 Recipe units: Abbr.
13 Insect feeler
15 Anchor position
16 Stir up
17 Of the pelvis: Prefix
18 Maryland bay
20 Francis of Maryland fame
22 Nodded
23 Hebrew measure
24 Tourist city of India
25 Uproar
28 Part of Maryland's border
32 Hindu princes
33 Egyptian dancing girls
34 Peak of Crete
35 Danish kings' name
36 Moved a raft
37 Verb tense: Abbr.
38 N.C.O.
39 Martin Van —
40 First-rate
41 Boston or Maryland event
43 Crowned with hair, old style
44 World area
45 Indian titles
46 Step above confidential
49 Maryland's tree
53 Part of western Maryland
55 Specify
56 Incite
57 Actor Bruce
58 Quaker pronoun
59 In — (existing)
60 Suffixes for doers
61 Service branch: Abbr.

DOWN

1 Roof ornaments
2 Powder
3 Muse of history
4 One who pillages
5 Different
6 Victim
7 Possessive
8 Part of opus of 20 Across
9 Boring tool
10 Box for Ryde Park
11 Toll road
12 Go coasting
14 Border river of Maryland
19 Turkish coins
21 Wired funds: Abbr.
24 Fools "laugh — of sense"
25 Wave part
26 Robe size
27 Miss Bryant
28 Back way
29 Radials
30 Notions
31 Spiteful
33 Blood carrier
36 Early Maryland settlers
37 Roll-call answer
39 Swiss city
40 Gutsy quality
42 Holiday event
43 Nuremberg events
45 More retiring
46 Kind of brush
47 Body of poetry
48 Auditors: Abbr.
49 Dockage fee: Abbr.
50 Diamond Head's site
51 Iowa city
52 Perceptive
54 Townsman



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	32	73	Clear
AMSTERDAM	24	75	Clear
ANKARA	—	—	Unavailable
ATHENS	28	82	Clear
BEIRUT	34	93	Clear
BELGRADE	25	77	Cloudy
BERLIN	23	73	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	25	77	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	24	75	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	24	75	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	32	90	Clear
COPENHAGEN	21	70	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	34	93	Clear
DUBLIN	23	73	Clear
EDINBURGH	19	66	Clear
FLORENCE	23	73	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	24	75	Clear
GENEVA	20	68	Cloudy
HELSINKI	23	73	Clear
ISTANBUL	23	73	Clear
LAS PALMAS	31	88	Clear
LISBON	28	82	Clear
LONDON	25	77	Clear
LOS ANGELES	19	66	Rain
MADRID	29	84	Clear
MILAN	19	66	Overcast
MONTREAL	15	59	Cloudy
MOSCOW	20	68	Cloudy
MUNICH	18	64	Cloudy
NEW YORK	22	72	Sunny
NICE	23	73	Storms
OSLO	26	79	Clear
PARIS	26	79	Clear
PRAGUE	23	73	Clear
ROME	29	84	Cloudy
SOFIA	23	73	Clear
STOCKHOLM	22	72	Storms
TEHRAN	36	97	Clear
TEL AVIV	32	90	Clear
TUNIS	39	102	Clear
VIENNA	24	75	Cloudy
WARSAW	29	68	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	24	76	Sunny
ZURICH	17	63	Overcast

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT
August 16, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund — $7.32
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd. — $8.56
Austral. Select Fd. — $4.06

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:
— (d) Baerbond — SF784*
— (d) Combar — SF751*
— (d) Grobar — SF564
— (d) Stockbar — SF912
(w) Bruwinvest — $13.93
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd. — $12.98
(d) Can Secur. Growth Fd. — $4.85
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd. — $8.51

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l — $14.78
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. — $8.26
(d) Capital Reinvest. — LF1,154
(d) Caribico Open-End — $130.60
(d) Citadel Fund — $3.17
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. — $843.98
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs. — $7.93
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs — $12.21
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. — $8.92

CREDIT SUISSE:
(d) Actions Suisses — SF235.25
— (d) Canasec — SF528
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds — SF71
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l — SF97.75
— (q) Energie-Valor — SF62.25
— (d) Usec — SF998
— (d) Europa-Valor — SF119.75
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. — $4.50
(d) CSF Fund — SF24.50
(d) Crossbow Fund — SF4.69
(w) D.G.O. — $39.16
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) — $1.05
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l — $13.17
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent. — $12.11
(w) Europe Obligations — LF1,045

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra — DM31.20
— (d) Int'l. Rentenfond — DM71.50

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets — $18.18
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. — $53.38
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund — $17.76
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund — $30.05
— (d) Fidelity World Fd. — $12.11
(w) First Intern't Fd. — $105.05
(w) First Int'l Resrv. Sec. — $13.93
(d) First Nat'l City Fund — $29.
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. — $53.58
(w) Fleming Japan Fund — $29.03
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. — SF1,735
(d) Formula Selection Fd. — SF72.
(d) Fonditalia — $10.14
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) — $9.72
(w) Future Australia Fd. — Aus.$9.84

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund — $12.28
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. — $32.35
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund — $8.30
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l — $7.29
(w) Hausmann Holdg. NV — $7.
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet — $28.43
(d) Icofund — $9.72
(d) Interfund S.A. — $8.96
(w) Intermarket Fund — $113.43
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) — $23.60
(r) Int'l Securities Fund — $5.71
(r) Invest Atlantique — $12.90
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund — $9.33
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A — $1.43
(d) I.T.F. Fund N.V. — $7.80
(r) Japan Growth Fund — $16.
(d) Japan Selection Fund — $53.07
(w) Japan Pacific Fund — $17.67

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund — $46.46
— (r) Jard. Sth East Asia — $12.30

(d) KB Income Fund — LF1,602
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F. — $11.41
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. — $21.09
(r) Leverage Cap. Hold — $21.37

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:
— (w) LAMT Multi-way Fd. — SF413.50
— (w) Lloyds Int'l Income — SF381
(w) Luxfund — $19.50
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd. — $37.66
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund — $10.11
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund — $1.37
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund — $3.06
(w) N.A.M.F. — $67.44
(w) Nippon Fund — $42.77
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund — $8.43
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd. — $6.35
(r) Pegasus Intern'l — $6.76

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Ltd.:
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund — $1.00
— (w) Sterling Fund — £1.00
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund — $23.50
(d) Renta Fund — LF1,322
(d) Rentinvest — LF918
(d) Safe Trust Fund — $10.45
(w) Samurai Portfolio — LF62.90
Share Realty N.V. — $15.51
Share International N.V. — $4.68

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) — $13.05
(w) SMH Special Fund — DM89.30

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est. — SF1,574.50
— (r) Securswiss — SF943
(d) Soros Fund — $233.42
(w) Star Fund — $4.87

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor — SF470
— (d) Intervalor — SF87.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio — SF381
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. — SF219.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select — SF61.50
— (d) Universal Fund — SF96.02
(w) Taiwan Global Fund — $9.04
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) — $27.98
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.Y. — $36.22
(w) Transpacific Fund — $21.90

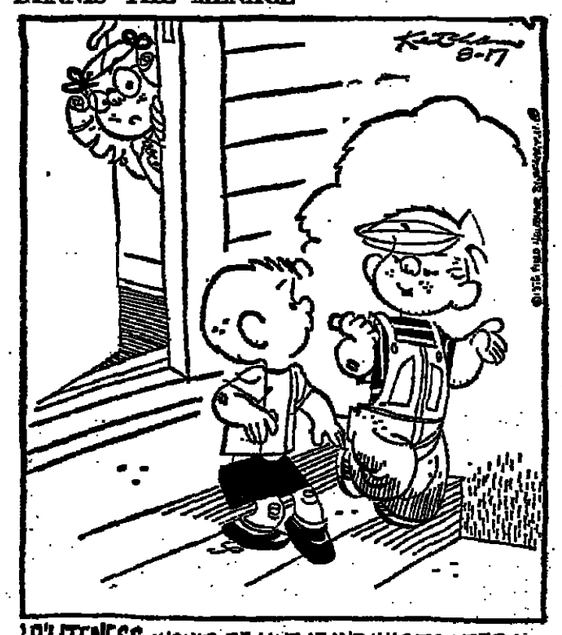
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh — SF35.25
— (d) Bond Invest — SF71.25
— (d) Convert-Invest — SF75.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh — SF110.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh — SF93
— (d) Globinvest — SF54.50
— (d) Pacific Invest — SF90.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest — SF365.50
— (d) Safit South. Afr. Sh — SF215.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Br. Est — SF178.50

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantikfonds — DM16.70
— (d) Europafonds — DM31.70
— (d) Unifonds — DM30.25
— (d) Unirenta — DM41.50
— (d) Unispecial I — DM91.25
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd. — $3.05
(d) US Trust Invest. Fd. — $11.23
(w) Western Growth Fd. — $6.13
(w) Western Hedge Fund — $1,383.59
(w) West Proprietary N.V. — $1,528.85
(d) World Equity Gth Fd. — $425.60
(w) Worldwide Securities — 341.76
(w) Worldwide Special — $3,577.77

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; N.A. — Not available; SF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid. Change F/U $10 to $1 per unit.



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

OVERP
GERAW
INGELT
SELUNS



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "_____"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: POWER BULLY GAMBLE HEREBY
Answer: Weep for the fat—BLUBBER

BOOKS

DIARY OF A PIGEON WATCHER

By Doris Schwerin. William Morrow & Co. 288 pp.

Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

ONE winter morning, "in the middle of my five-year wait" to determine if the operation for breast cancer had been successful, Doris Schwerin noticed a pair of pigeons nesting on a ledge across from her kitchen window. There were two eggs "resting on dried grass and twigs, like large pearls laid on luxurious brown velvet cloth." Winter seemed an unpropitious time for birds to nest, but then, whatever their faults, which are several, New York pigeons are a temerarious lot.

So this woman — playwright, composer and mother—who was waiting "to learn what my cells would do, grow obscenely or recede into normalcy," began to observe the pigeon family and keep a diary. Her book "Diary of a Pigeon Watcher" goes beyond urban natural history, though, for it is a journey into the seacaverns of the past—"spiritual spelunking"—in search of meaning, wholeness. Lacking a "definite assurance of future time," she roots through memory for truffles of understanding—of her parents and the other people she knew.

Order and wholeness are words much cherished by Mrs. Schwerin. The enemy of order is anarchy, corresponding to the "cells run riot" threatening her body. At the edge of the whole are marauders, seeking to break through; she prefers order—family, health and the march of ancestral ranks. And so the life of the pigeon family becomes a kind of psychodrama sending out reverberations that elicit in her an answering memory play.

She names the parent pigeons Ma and Pa Smith, and the babies who come along Plucky and Browny, thus skirting dangerously close to Disneyish cuteness; but the social distance between woman and bird is held. The pigeons provide "the chance to look microcosmically at something that was not man-made." Their nest is a sort of nativity scene, without the religious connotations, a crèche in a niche in the urban concrete.

The more she observes, the more the pigeon behavior describes lineaments of a family life. Ma and Pa Smith are faithful parents, devotedly feeding their young—always before themselves—from the breakfast cereal Mrs. Schwerin scatters on her window ledge. Like all families, they develop a history with small dramas, like the time when the nest was under attack from a marauding pigeon, whom Mrs. Schwerin names Khrushchev. The babies develop separate "personalities," make their first desperately flapping takeoffs, frantically clawing to the sky like a drowning swimmer seeking the surface. Ultimately, their parents chase them away, and produce, in short order, another egg, whose inmate ends up tragically.

As she observes, the author goes back to her own "nest" early, and her at first abortively successful attempt at flight. She tells of a a thin, shy, talented girl in a New England town Congregational church square. Her father was town doctor, a politically man who made himself "all-rightnik" in order to be accepted in this citadel of conservatism. Her mother, a woman like her father, came from a radical-intellectual old heritage. A brilliant, beautiful woman, she was a dilettante in the '30s—a talented, lacerating political critic with her husband—who works without being accepted and maintained with free lunch for writers and poets.

Doris was programmed from childhood to be an overachiever, but her mother's death and her entrance into college, she slipped off the track, missing classes, losing herself in affairs and writing music for a local theater group. Then she discovered television, which led into a career as a writer of theater music; but for some reason drove her father to despair, and worry over what would become of her. She was not a conventional child, yet her family was deeply ambivalent with the physical manifestation. Rather touchingly she describes how, when she was working with the director Quintero on a play, Mr. Quintero, who respected artists, "Quintero on with his career," him gently, a gesture that reminded Mr. Quintero to tear... had had his own longings to be a writer in his youth. The artist, Mrs. Schwerin writes in one of her poems, is seeking from the world what was denied long ago.

And so, circling around the birds returning to their nest, the author comes to terms with her past and with herself, learning home truths she finds difficult to accept: "I have the smell of the analytic couch about me," she writes, her acknowledgment that as a doctor one presumes to be (analyst), still as Manhattan truths go, circa 1976, that is enough; and always knowing that life is alive with the rush of gain and loss and something regained."

So "Diary of a Pigeon Watcher" is "about" a lot of things: having a breast removed, it is certainly not a guide to surviving a mastectomy; as a Jew in the diaspora it is bracing her ancestors as "immigrant Jews"—and the fragility that included the cells, about being a woman, a person. She rejects the idea of discovering that "all I was to be a woman is her opposite, hormonally conceive a king in the land of a-midnight sun." But entirely, for she thinks the feminine sensibility nature she made her more able of "masculine" strength her music—the symphonic concertos; but there was time.

Most of all, I suppose, it is musically echoes and themes. She has awesome secret inner springs of love, which flowing primal love, which out through pigeons and home and family, which glimpses—yet ultimately encompass, to envision a greater whole, the order of the universe.

Richard R. Lingeman is reviewer for The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

B	E	L	A			S	T	A	Y		S	A	L	E
A	M	I	S		E	T	U	D	E		P	L	U	S
K	I	C	K	U	P	O	N	E	S	H	E	E	L	S
E	L	K		P	O	N	E			E	N	S	U	E
			F	O	X	Y		S	H	A	D			
	P	H	O	N	Y		S	H	I	V		P	O	W
S	O	U	R			W	A	S	E		R	U	E	
H	I	T	I	T	H	E	H	I	G	H	S	P	O	T	S
T	I	N	G		O	M	A	R			L	O	O	T
N	I	T	H		P	I	L	L		B	L	U	F	F
			A	S	T	O		B	E	A	M			
G	M	E	N	T		J	E	T	S		A	M	A	
L	I	E	D	O	W	N	O	N	T	H	E	J	O	B
I	D	L	E		H	E	A	D	Y		G	A	R	B
B	E	S	S		O	W	N	S			G	R	E	Y

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

North and South overreached themselves somewhat in the bidding shown but survived. South should no doubt have been content to play six diamonds when his partner signed off in that contract.

West led a trump, giving nothing away. South won with the ace in dummy and led the spade queen. East covered with the king, and the ace won. After scoring all his minor-suit winners the declarer reached this position:

	NORTH	
	♠ J	
	♡ 10	
	♢ —	
	♣ A4	
WEST		EAST
♠ —		♠ 10
♡ K6		♡ J84
♢ —		♢ —
♣ 109		♣ —
	SOUTH	
	♠ 9	
	♡ AQ7	
	♢ —	
	♣ —	

West now fell victim to an embarrassing squeeze. When South led to the spade jack, West made the error of thinking. So when he threw a heart, South had no trouble in deciding what to do. He cashed the club ace and led to the heart ace, dropping the king.

If West had not hesitated before discarding a heart he might well have ended up with a heart finesse and eight tricks. He would probably have inferred from West's hesitation that he had been squeezed.

But East was as much to blame as his partner, perhaps more so, he had not covered dummy's queen with the king. After this play, there would have been no way to achieve a squeeze.

	NORTH	
	♠ QJ865	
	♡ 109	
	♢ AQ	
	♣ A432	
WEST		EAST
♠ 72		♠ —
♡ K653		♡ —
♢ 65		♢ —
♣ 109765		♣ —
	SOUTH (D)	
	♠ A9	
	♡ AQ7	
	♢ KJ984	
	♣ KQ	

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♢	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
2 ♢	Pass	4 ♢	Pass
4 ♡	Pass	5 ♣	Pass
6 ♣	Pass	6 ♢	Pass
7 ♢	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond

Trails Coody by 2

Will Be Measure Nicklaus' Success

D A, Md., Aug. 16 fourth round of the Golfers Association was rained out yes- g Jack Nicklaus to another day to find ill be a successfull

he game.. top all- of both money and lonships, gauges his y by the way he four jewels that golf's grand slam. t yardstick, this has od year.

third in the Mas- ping 11 strokes be- winner Ray Floyd. second in the Brit- shots behind Johnny an away the final

U.S. Open, Nicklaus factor, unable to until the 43d hole ly finishing in an 10 shots behind Pate.

is point," Nicklaus sn't been one of my

stens to add, a vic- ould change things cally."

ourth round is re- Nicklaus, the de- pion, will be tied lace with Dr. Gil o strokes behind the leader.

s been off the lead t round but gaining was six strokes be- 's record 134 at the and three back when und was suspended owers late Saturday. he awoke at 5:30 with 17 other players n unable to finish nd on schedule, to five holes.

the first four and r-foot birdie putt at ous, 465-yard 18th, 1-under-par 69 for

hout a victory since ters, also birdied the r 67-207, while Mor- inner in four years hed bogey-bogey for

ary is fourth at 71- e players, including n, who completed his n 69 Saturday before . are at 211. The e group are David asters champion Ray Player and Tom Kite. started his fourth ar-birdie and moved hot of Coody before opped. But because best 19 scorers in the ld of 76 had finished y, the entire round ut and they all will oday from the first y, officials were able he round and con- terday morning be- ayers had finished. rday at first was use of lightning in few minutes later, ndershower moved in ait of 1 hour 40 min- gave up for the day off.

at effect the delay Nicklaus, relaxing in m near the locker ngressional Country e was not going to the rain.

I do about it?" he

5-year career records

ROUND	LEADERS	
y	68-72-67—207	
	68-69-75—209	
s	71-68-69—209	
	70-69-71—210	
on	70-72-69—211	
n	70-71-70—211	
	70-69-72—211	
	72-69-71—211	
	68-72-73—211	
	68-72-72—212	
	68-74-70—212	
f	68-74-72—212	

hanges ecision y Threat

ug. 16 (AP).—The ng Council has- uth Korea's Yum st the super-bantam- he controversially Panama's Rigoberto title match in Pusan, ng. 1.

, based in Mexico formed the Korean mission of the de- cable. WBC ranking hairman Robert Tur- Riasco will defend the Japan's eighth-rank- bayashi and the win- set Yum in a title- 60 days.

referee Larry Rosa- declared Riasco the e Pusan fight. But later he announced winner, saying that ead the cards. subsequently said in hat he had to reverse because of a threat South Koreans who the Pusan ring. ng officials have de- rge.

Black Golfer

SBURG, Aug. 16 Vincent Tshabalala the first black golfer South Africa in the when he plays in the in California Dec.

are awesome—$2,693,722 in official tour earnings, 59 U.S. tournament victories, 16 major championships. He never has finished lower than fourth on the money list, and that just once, but he's fifth this year. He never has won fewer than two tournaments in any year, but this year he has won just one, the Tournament Players Championship the last weekend of February.

He hopes to turn that around today.

If he does, it would not be the first time. Nicklaus has won the PGA championship four times (the record, five, is held by Walter Hagen) and in three of those victories he came from behind. It has, however, been 40 years since Denny Shute was the last player to win the PGA title in successive years.

Tom Weiskopf, whose 65 led after the first round, is at 212 starting the final 18, five strokes behind Coody. Ben Crenshaw, the leading money winner on the PGA tour this year, is in a group at 214 that also includes the 22-year-old Pate. Arnold Palmer is at 215, Hubert Green 216 and Hale Irwin 219.



United Press International.

ROLLED UP—Packers' Ken Payne, almost hidden, is brought to the turf at Foxboro, Mass., by Patriots' Sam Hunt after catching pass for short yardage in exhibition.

Pro Football Training Leads to Hard Feelings

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (NYT).—Although they may seem so on the outside because of the continuing banter at the practice fields, in the dormitories and cafeterias, pro football's training camps are not carefree, happy places. The currents of insecurity run deep because so many fall by the wayside in the final month before the regular season begins. The insecurities breed boredom, frustration, self-reproach, fear for job or for body.

Last week, for example, Roger Staubach and Clint Longley had two fistfights at the Cowboys' camp in Thousand Oaks, Calif. A few harmless fights, usually between linemen, are common in camps. But these were quarterbacks. And they weren't harmless.

The first fight occurred after another of those seemingly endless passing drills, after Staubach fumbled a center snap as Drew Pearson ran the receiving pattern and then pulled up. Longley, standing nearby with a football in his hands, flipped a pass to Pearson, a severe breach of etiquette.

Words passed, and when the drill was over the two quarterbacks adjourned to space behind a baseball dugout. Danny Reeves, an assistant coach, found them there with Staubach on top of Longley, who had thrown the first punch.

"It's a new form of conditioning," said Longley, whose sense of humor is larger than that of the somber Staubach. "We do it after running sprints and before lifting weights."

Had it ended there, the Cowboys spokesmen who said it was a harmless incident might have been right.

But on Thursday the two came to blows again. Longley, who later said that Staubach had "been on my case since camp started," scored a one-punch decision over Staubach. Later, Staubach required seven to 10 stitches over his left eye.

Staubach, who called the punch "gutless," said, "I guess that was his way of saying goodbye."

Staubach maintained—and witnesses generally agreed—that Longley struck him while Staubach was putting on his shoulder pads before a practice session. He never saw the punch coming, Staubach said.

Longley stuck around long enough to claim Staubach had pushed a chair toward him, prompting his punch. Then he departed.

Longley left camp after the second fight, drawing a suspension without pay by head coach Tom Landry, and a probable trade within the next few days. And that's one way of trimming a roster.



Clint Longley
. . . tosses punch.



Roger Staubach
. . . with wounded eyebrow.

Connors Meets Fibak in Final

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 16 (AP).—Top-seeded Jimmy Connors won five straight games in the second set yesterday, choking off a rally by Harold Solomon, to score a 6-2, 7-5 victory and advance to the finals of the $157,000 U.S. clay court tennis tournament.

Connors tonight meets Poland's Wojtek Fibak, who registered a come-from-behind 7-5, 7-6 victory over No. 2 Guillermo Vilas in the other semi-final match. First-prize money for the men is $25,000.

In the women's final yesterday, 11th-seeded Kathy May of the United States, won her first major tournament with a 6-4, 4-6, 6-2 victory over South African Brigitte Cuypers. The $6,000 first prize was nearly double the winner's previous earnings for the year.

The first set was unexpectedly easy for Connors. He lost the first game when Solomon aced him, then took four straight before Solomon won again on a service break.

Connors took the first two games of the second set, but Solomon ran off five games in a row for a 5-2 advantage. Two games later, after Connors pulled to 5-4, Solomon had four set-point opportunities, but couldn't capitalize.

Connors finally won that game, broke Solomon to go ahead 6-5 in the next game, and held service in the 12th game to take the set and match.

"Every time I play Harold it's tough," Connors said. "He's one of the gutsiest players around. I had advantages in just about every game and fell down 5-2. He had advantages in the first set and lost 6-2."

Vilas was up, 4-1, in his first set against Fibak, but Fibak broke Vilas' service three straight times to win, 7-5.

Fibak held off two set points in the ninth game and a third in the 10th before coming on to win. The first set took 97 minutes, the match 2 hours 45 minutes.

Fibak and Vilas held their serves through the first 12 games of the second set, forcing a tie-breaker that Fibak won 10-8 when a Vilas forehand volley went long.

Ulrich Tops Sedgman

HAVERFORD, Pa., Aug. 16 (Reuters).—Torben Ulrich of Denmark won the $12,500 Almaden Grand Masters-Vintage '76 tennis championship by defeating Frank Sedgman of Australia, 6-4, 6-2, here yesterday. Ulrich, a left-hander, collected the top prize of $2,300 while Sedgman, troubled with tennis elbow, won $1,500. Sweda Sven Davidson beat Beppe Merlo of Italy, 8-3, in a playoff for third place.

NFL to Japan

TOKYO, Aug. 16 (AP).—Jim Hart passed 52 yards to wide-receiver Ike Harris for a key third-quarter touchdown as the St. Louis Cardinals beat the San Diego Chargers, 20-10, last night in the first American professional football game played in Japan.

Playing before 38,000 spectators in a misty rain, the Cardinals took a 10-0 lead in the second quarter of the National Football League preseason exhibition but the Chargers caught up in the third.

Neither side showed much running offense on the artificial turf of the 50,000-seat Korakuen baseball stadium.

Special delegations of rooters came from St. Louis' "sister city," Suwa, 100 miles from Tokyo in central Japan, and from San Diego's "sister city," Yokohama, just south of Tokyo.

Long Run Nowhere

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16 (AP).—A 99-yard scoring kickoff return by Kansas City's Larry Brunson was not enough yesterday as the San Francisco 49ers beat the Chiefs, 21-13, for their third straight National Football League exhibition victory.

Touchdown runs by 49ers' Delvin Williams, Sammy Johnson and rookie Paul Hofer, and an aggressive defense that sacked Kansas City quarterbacks seven times, took the luster off Brunson's third-quarter dash before 36,101 fans at Candlestick Park.

Jan Stenerud kicked a 28-yard field goal, his second of the day, to bring Kansas City to within one point early in the fourth quarter. But 49ers' quarterback Jim Plunkett, playing the entire game in his debut before new hometown fans, engineered a scoring drive in the final two minutes that climaxed with Hofer's 47-yard touchdown run.

At Foxboro, Mass., Chester Marcol's place-kicking and a touchdown pass from Carlos Brown to Steve Odom enabled the Green Bay Packers to beat the New England Patriots, 16-14, in an exhibition. Marcol, a five-year player who missed all but the opening game last season because of a leg injury, booted field goals of 37, 36 and 32 yards and kicked an extra point. The kicks and Brown's 56-yard toss came in the first half.

At New York, Ken Stabler, David Humm and Mike Rae each passed for a touchdown and Mark van Eeghen, Jess Phillips and Charlie Smith rushed for scores as the Oakland Raiders swamped the Jets, 41-17. A crowd of 10,726 saw the Raiders dominate the game, controlling the ball for almost 11 minutes of the first quarter.

Phillips' touchdown was a two-yard run early in the first quarter, climaxing an 87-yard, 12-play drive directed by Stabler. The second Oakland drive went 80 yards in 11 plays, with Stabler hitting Pete Banaszak with a 16-yard scoring toss.

At Orchard Park, N.Y., New Orleans quarterback Bobby Scott tossed a 20-yard scoring pass to tight end Henry Childs and set up another first-half touchdown with a 25-yard pass to tight end Paul Seal to lead the Saints to a 21-14 victory over the Buffalo Bills. The loss was the third of the preseason for the Bills and the Saints upper their preseason record to 2-1.

Cuba Beats Jamaica

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 16 (UPI).—Cuba defeated Jamaica, 3-1, yesterday in a first-round qualifying-round game of the World Cup soccer tournament.

Trail Royals by 7

A's Build Confidence With 9-Game Streak

OAKLAND, Calif., Aug. 16 (UPI).—Owner Charles Finley thinks his Oakland A's are a sure bet to clinch the American League West title this season.

"Kansas City is looking over its shoulder. In my opinion, they're going to choke," the A's owner said yesterday in the aftermath of Oakland's clutch 8-7 victory over the Boston Red Sox.

"This very easily could be our biggest win of the year," said Finley, who made a rare appearance at the game. "I really believe the A's will win their division."

The A's bounced back from a 6-0 deficit with a ninth-inning, two-run rally, climaxed by Don Baylor's run-scoring double with two out to take their ninth victory in a row.

Baylor's bloop double off the glove of center-fielder Fred Lynn scored Bert Campaneris from second base with the winning run to give a sixth victory against three losses to Stan Bahnsen, the third Oakland pitcher.

Oakland rallied for two runs in the fifth, two in the sixth and two in the eighth before their ninth-inning outburst.

Home runs by Lynn and Dwight Evans enabled the Red Sox to carry their 7-6 lead into the ninth.

The victory put Oakland seven games back of the division-leading Royals and inspired A's manager Chuck Tanner to predict hard times ahead for Kansas City.

"It's our biggest win of the year because of the way we won it," Tanner said. "If we come off this road trip six games behind, somebody—whoever is in front of us—is in trouble."

Brewers 5, Angels 3

At Anaheim, Calif., Bill Travers posted his 14th victory as Milwaukee built a four-run lead and weathered a late Angels' rally for a 5-3 victory and a sweep of their three-game series. Travers, who has lost nine times, needed seventh-inning relief from Bill Castro when the Angels scored all their runs on four hits.

Milwaukee added a run off Mickey Scott in the ninth on singles by Tim Johnson and Von Joshua and Robin Yount's grounder.

Indians 6, Rangers 4
Indians 3, Rangers 0

At Cleveland, Jim Bibby allowed only an infield single through seven innings and finished with a four-hitter as the Indians held hitless for six innings, completed a sweep of their doubleheader with a 3-0 victory over Texas. The Indians won the opener, 6-4, as Larvell Blanks scored the first run and drove in two more.

Rick Manning's leadoff double in the seventh inning of the second game ended the no-hit bid of Texas starter Steve Hargan, and Buddy Bell soon followed later with a two-run single. Manning's run-scoring single in the eighth chased Hargan.

Bibby, 9-4, gave up an infield single to Juan Beniquez in the second inning, singles by Bill Fahey and Toby Harrah in the eighth and a single by Lenny Randle in the ninth. Bibby, who now is 5-2 in seven starts since returning to the starting rotation after the all-star break, pitched his first complete game since Aug. 27, 1975.

Pirates 8, Astros 6
Pirates 3, Astros 0

At Houston, Jerry Reuss threw a three-hitter, winning 3-0, as Pittsburgh completed a sweep of a doubleheader with the Astros. The Pirates won the opener, 8-6, with Doc Medich picking up his sixth triumph. Reuss, 11-7, posted his third straight complete-game victory over the Astros. Rookie Joe Sambito, 1-1, made his first major-league start in the nightcap and took the loss.

The Pirates collected five singles off Sambito for three runs in the first inning of the nightcap. Richie Zisk, Dave Parker and Rennie Stennett each batted in a run.

Doc Medich, 6-11, recorded his first victory since June 16 in the opener. Duffy Dyer had three of the Pirates' 13 hits in the first game and Ed Kirkpatrick drove in two runs with a ninth-inning double. Bob Watson had three RBI for the Astros.

Russians Facing Question of Match Against Chileans

MOSCOW, Aug. 16 (AP).—The Soviet Union defeated Hungary yesterday in the final of the European zone A Davis Cup tennis tournament, Tass reported. The 4-1 victory means the Russians are scheduled to face their political rival, Chile, winner of the American zone finals.

The prospects of a Russian-Chilean match are not yet known. The Soviet news agency, in reporting the Soviet victory in Tbilisi, made no mention of the next match.

Moscow, which severed relations with Santiago after Marxist President Salvador Allende was overthrown by the military in 1973, refused to play the Chileans in a World Cup soccer match on their soil that same year.

The Russians today assured victory after the first match when Alexander Metreveli, top-ranked here, beat Hungary's No. 1, Balas Taroci, 7-5, 6-1, 9-7. Metreveli's victory meant a 3-1 edge.

Saratoga Sales Reach $2 Million

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y., Aug. 16 (UPI).—The annual Fasig-Tipton yearling sales ended here with the auction of 59 horses that brought $2,241,000, for an individual average of $37,983. Nine horses went unsold.

The two top sales of the final night came from the same Canadian stables. A chestnut filly by Dr. Fager out of Northern Willow brought $101,000 for E.P. Taylor's Windfields Farm of Willowdale, Ontario. The buyer was the North American Bloodstock Agency of Toronto.

Windfields also sold a chestnut colt by Key to the Mint out of Gay Meeting for $95,000. A Kinston, Ontario, agent, Jack Pogue, purchased it. The third-highest sale was $90,000 paid for a bay filly by Vaguely Noble out of Gray Mirage. Bluegrass Farm, of Lexington, Ky., owned by Nelson Bunker Hunt, sold her to Daniel Galbraith of Columbus, Ohio.



United Press International.

Lou Brock keeps cool in Atlanta's more than 90-degree temperature by wearing head umbrella in batting practice.

Swedish Hockey Team Has WHA, NHL Blend

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 16 (UPI).—Sweden will field 10 professionals from the National Hockey League and the World Hockey Association in its team for the Canada Cup, Sept. 2 to 17.

The squad, the first to include amateurs and professionals, is one of Sweden's strongest. Coach Hans Lindberg says: "The only thing which counts is that we play well in Canada." The team began practicing Aug. 9 in the west-coast city of Goteborg. Lindberg, 31, took over the squad in May.

The Swedes have four practice games, two against the Soviet Union in Goteborg and two against Finland.

"It is important we have four hard games before we take off. Some of our professionals have not played in a Swedish team for two or three days and they must become accustomed to the play again," Lindberg said.

The coach is also relying on the professionals' experience with North American hockey. "They have the knowledge of how to play on the smaller Canadian rinks. They also know how to play against the Canadians and Americans," he said.

Lindberg said he was still experimenting with various combinations. "Boerje Salming played as an amateur with Stig Oestling and we might try the same again. Ulf Nilsson and Anders Hedberg of the Winnipeg Jets were in the same forward line as Lars-Goeran Nilsson as amateurs in 1974," he said.

But the Swedes will be without two of their best players, Christer and Thommy Abrahamsson. Christer, a goalie for the New England Whalers, and twin brother Thommy, a defender, have been banned from the Canada Cup by the Swedish Ice Hockey Association for "not sticking to the principles of Swedish ice hockey."

Chairman Ove Tainer said the brothers qualified for the team but were not included "because of personal behavior." The decision has never been fully explained and Swedish newspapers have severely criticized the association.

The players say they feel confident they will reach the finals. Boerje Salming, who turned professional for the Toronto Maple Leafs in 1973, said, "I am sure Canada will reach the final playoff. They have a good team and they have the advantage of home ice and strong crowd support. But I think we have a good chance to beat the rest of the teams." The other teams in the six-nation tournament are: Finland, United States, Czechoslovakia and Russia.

One oddity is that Juha Widing, the Los Angeles Kings captain, will be playing his first international for Sweden.

Widing, 29, moved to Canada 10 years ago and he received most of his hockey education there.

"I am looking forward to playing for my old home country. I was not sure of a place in the team but now I am here and will try my best to fill the bill," the Finnish-born Widing said.

The Swedish Canada Cup team, with age and number of internationals played in parentheses:

Goalies—William Loefqvist (29-83); Goran Hoegosta (22-39); Hardy Aastroem (25-1).

Defenders—Thommie Bergman, Winnipeg Jets (29-53); Stig Oestling (28-83); Boerje Salming, Toronto Maple Leafs (25-35); Mats Waltin (25-53); Lars-Erik Sjoeberg, Winnipeg Jets (32-132); Stig Salming (29-44); Bjoern Johansson (27-104); Lars-Erik Esbjoers (27-19); Jan-Olov Svensson (27-37).

Forwards—Willy Lindstroem, Winnipeg Jets (25-50); Tord Lordstroem (31-190); Roland Eriksson, Minnesota North Stars (22-20); Lars-Goeran Nilsson (32-170); Mats Aahlberg (29-109); Ulf Nilsson, Winnipeg Jets (26-38); Juha Widing, Los Angeles Kings (29-0); Inge Hammarstroem, Toronto Maple Leafs (28-92); Anders Hedberg, Winnipeg Jets (26-82); Dan Labratan, Winnipeg Jets (25-76); Per-Olov Brasar (26-64); Kjell-Aarne Wikstroem (25-40).

Australian Jockey Is Killed in Spill

SYDNEY, Aug. 16 (UPI).—One jockey was killed and five others injured in a seven-horse pile-up at a race meeting last weekend in Grafton, 300 miles north of here, race officials said.

Peter Schumacher, 28, was riding in fourth place, about 700 yards from the finish when the leading horse stumbled and fell. Race stewards reported Schumacher's horse collided with the fallen horse and the jockey was thrown head first onto the turf. Five other horses fell across Schumacher, who suffered a broken neck and died on the way to hospital.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	69	45	.605	—
Baltimore	58	54	.522	9 1/2
Cleveland	57	58	.496	12 1/2
Detroit	55	60	.478	14 1/2
Boston	53	60	.469	15 1/2
Milwaukee	50	61	.450	17 1/2
Western Division				
Kansas City	70	45	.609	—
Oakland	64	53	.547	7
Minnesota	57	59	.491	13 1/2
Texas	56	60	.483	14 1/2
Chicago	49	66	.426	21
California	50	68	.424	21 1/2

Sunday's Results

Cleveland 5, Texas 4 (1st).
Cleveland 3, Texas 0 (2d).
Baltimore 3, Chicago 0.
Minnesota 9, New York 6.
Kansas City 7, Detroit 3.
Milwaukee 5, California 3.
Oakland 8, Boston 7.

Monday's Games

Texas at New York, n.
Cleveland at Kansas City, n.
Oakland at Milwaukee, n.
Boston at Chicago, n.
Baltimore at Minnesota, n.
(Only games scheduled.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	75	40	.652	—
Pittsburgh	64	52	.552	11 1/2
New York	61	58	.513	16
Chicago	54	66	.450	23 1/2
St. Louis	49	64	.434	25
Montreal	41	71	.366	32 1/2
Western Division				
Cincinnati	76	42	.644	—
Los Angeles	63	54	.538	12 1/2
San Diego	59	62	.488	18 1/2
Houston	58	63	.479	19 1/2
Atlanta	54	64	.458	22
San Francisco	51	69	.425	26

Sunday's Results

San Francisco 9, Philadelphia 8.
New York 1, Cincinnati 0.
San Diego 6, Montreal 1.
Atlanta 3, St. Louis 2.
Los Angeles 3, Chicago 2.
Pittsburgh 8, Houston 6 (1st).
Pittsburgh 3, Houston 0 (2d).

Monday's Games

Atlanta at Cincinnati, n.
San Diego at St. Louis, n.
Chicago at Houston, n.
(Only games scheduled.)

Sunday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati	000	000	000	0	5	0
New York	000	010	00x	1	9	0

Nolan, Eastwick (8) and Bench; Koosman (15-7) and Hodges. L—Nolan (10-8).

San Fran.	020	001	005	8	14	2
Philadelphia	021	000	020	5	9	0

Dressler, Moffitt (8), Lavelle (9) and Rader; Christenson, Reed (3), McGraw (8), Garber (9), Twitchell (9) and McCarver. W—Moffitt (5-4). L—Garber (7-3). HR—Evans (11th), Luzinski (17th).

St. Louis	000	100	001	2	6	2
Atlanta	020	000	01x	3	9	1

Forsch, Curtis (7), Hrabosky (8) and Ferguson; Niekro (13-8) and Correll. L—Forsch (5-8). HR—Ferguson (9th).

San Diego	000	005	001	6	10	0
Montreal	000	100	000	1	6	1

Griffin (7-4) and Kendall; Carrithers, Taylor (6), Murray (8) and Carter. L—Carrithers (6-8).

(First Game)

Pittsburgh	100	020	104	8	12	2
Houston	001	100	004	6	12	2

Medich, Tekulve (8) and Dyer; Larson, McLaughlin (9) and Juise. W—Medich (8-11). L—Larson (2-4).

(Second Game)

Pittsburgh	300	000	000	3	12	2
Houston	000	000	000	0	6	1

Reuss (11-7) and Sanguillen; Sambito, McLaughlin (5), Pentz (8) and Johnson. L—Sambito (1-1).

Los Angeles	000	300	000	3	9	0
Chicago	100	010	000	2	6	0

Sutton (14-9) and Yeager; Bonham, Sutter, (8) and Swisher. L—Bonham (7-10). HR—Monday (21st).

AMERICAN LEAGUE
(First Game)

Texas	000	010	012	4	11	1
Cleveland	300	000	21x	6	11	0

Blyleven, Terpko (8) and Sundberg; Thomas, Larocha (6), Kern (8) and Fosse. W—Thomas (3-1). L—Blyleven (8-13). HR—Harrah (10th), Burroughs (13th).

(Second Game)

Texas	000	000	000	0	4	1
Cleveland	000	000	21x	3	4	1

Hargan, Hoerner (8) and Sundberg; Bibby (9-4) and Cerone. L—Hargan (5-4).

Milwaukee	100	101	101	5	10	1
California	000	000	300	3	8	2

Travers, Castro (7) and Porter; Rose, Verhoeven (7), Scott (8), Overy (9) and Humphrey. W—Travers (14-9). L—Ross (7-14). HR—Hegan (4th).

Detroit	101	000	100	3	6	0
Kansas City	210	003	00x	6	12	1

Roberts, Hiller (2) and Kimm; Hassler, Littell (8) and Martinez. W—Hassler (2-2). L—Roberts (11-13). HR—Otis (15th).

New York	020	050	000	7	14	1
Minnesota	220	000	20x	5	10	2

Ellis, Jackson (2), Lyle (8) and Munson; Singer, Burgmeier (5), Hughes (6), Campbell (9) and Wynegar. W—Hughes (6-10). L—Lyle (6-7). HR—Chambliss (15th).

Chicago	000	000	000	0	6	0
Baltimore	102	000	00x	3	7	1

Barrios, Hamilton (7) and Downing; Garland (14-3) and Duncan. L—Barrios (3-6). HR—Grich (11th), L. May (21st).

Boston	033	000	100	7	9	0
Oakland	000	002	02x	4	11	2

Wise, Murphy (6), Willoughby (8) and Fisk. Torrez, Lindblad (3), Bahnsen (7) and Tenace. W—Bahnsen (8-3). L—Willoughby (2-3). HR—Evans, (11th), Lynn (25th), Bando (32rd).

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE
(Based on 275 at-bats.)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct
McRae, K.C.	104	381	61	127	.352
Brett, K.C.	115	468	74	161	.344
Leflore, Det.	109	438	74	144	.328
Bostock, Minn.	89	317	45	103	.325
Carew, Minn.	112	438	69	139	.325
Garr, Chicago	99	400	48	127	.318
Carty, Cleve.	108	392	52	122	.310
Munson, N.Y.	110	442	64	137	.310
Staub, Detroit	115	420	52	129	.307
Manning, Cleve.	113	455	58	139	.305

RUNS—White, N.Y., 77; North, Oak., 77; Rivers, N.Y., 75; Otis, K.C., 75; Leflore, Det., 74; Brett, K.C., 74.

RUNS BATTED IN—Chambliss, N.Y., 79; Mayberry, K.C., 78; Munson, N.Y., 75; Burroughs, Texas, 73; Rudi, Oak., 72.

HITS—Brett, K.C., 161; Leflore, Det., 144; Rivers, N.Y., 143; Manning, Cle., 139; Carew, Minn., 139.

DOUBLES — Otis, K.C., 31; Rivers, N.Y., 30; Brett, K.C., 25; McRae, K.C., 26; Carty, Cle., 25; Rudi, Oak., 25.

TRIPLES—Garner, Oak., 12; Brett, K.C., 11; Carew, Minn., 8; Poquette, K.C., 7.

HOME RUNS—Bando, Oak., 33; Jackson, Balt., 21; May, Balt., 21; Hendrick, Cle., 19; Nettles, N.Y., 18.

STOLEN BASES — North, Oak., 57; Leflore, Det., 44; Baylor, Oak., 44; Patek, K.C., 43; Campaneris, Oak., 42.

PITCHING (10 decisions) — Garland, Balt., 14-3, .824, 2.50; Campbell, Minn., 12-3, .800, 2.49; Leonard, K.C., 15-4, .789, 3.12; Fidrych, Det., 13-4, .765, 1.97; Figueroa, N.Y., 15-6, .714, 2.91; Bibby, Cle., 9-4, .692, 3.39; Hiller, Det., 11-5, .688, 2.42; Ellis, N.Y., 12-6, .667, 3.40.

STRIKEOUTS—Ryan, Cal., 218; Tanana, Cal., 175; Blyleven, Texas, 163; Hunter, N.Y., 128; Jenkins, Bost., 128.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
(Based on 275 at-bats.)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Madlock, Chi.	112	409	56	138	.337
Griffey, Cin.	107	408	95	136	.333
Foster, Cin.	108	429	71	142	.331
Johnstone, Phil.	91	295	45	97	.329
Oliver, Pitts.	105	413	58	135	.327
Crawford, St. L.	91	301	42	98	.326
Morgan, Cin.	99	333	82	108	.324
Cruz, Houst.	94	298	34	96	.322
Maddox, Phil.	108	334	58	122	.320
Rose, Cin.	118	478	99	152	.318

RUNS—Rose, Cin., 99; Griffey, Cin., 95; Morgan, Cin., 92; Schmidt, Phil., 85; Monday, Chi., 81.

RUNS BATTED IN—Foster, Cin., 106; Morgan, Cin., 83; Schmidt, Phi., 80; Luzinski, Phi., 74; Watson, Houst., 73.

HITS — Rose, Cin., 152; Montanez, Atlanta, 144; Garvey, L.A., 143; Foster, Cin., 142; Buckner, L.A., 139.

DOUBLES—Madlock, Chi., 31; Zisk, Pitts., 28; Johnstone, Phi., 27; Rose, Cin., 27; Poll, Mont., 26; Maddox, Phi., 26.

TRIPLES—Cash, Phi., 10; Geronimo, Cin., 10; Tyson, St. L., 9; W. Davis, S.D., 9; Parker, Pitts., 8; Stennett, Pitts., 8.

HOME RUNS—Kingman, Mets, 35; Schmidt, Phi., 31; Foster, Cin., 27; Monday, Chi., 21; Morgan, Cin., 21.

STOLEN BASES—Taveras, Pitts., 40; Morgan, Cin., 38; Cedeno, Houst., 37; Brock, St. L., 36; Lopes, L.A., 36.

PITCHING (10 decisions)—Metzger, S.D., 10-0, 1.000, 1.94; Rhoden, L.A., 10-1, .909, 2.87; Norman, Cin., 11-2, 2.46, 2.74; Carlton, Phi., 16-4, .778, 3.18; Alcala, Cin., 10-3, .769, 4.37; Candelaria, Pitts., 11-4, .733, 2.66; Jones, S.D., 15-7, .731, 2.72.

STRIKEOUTS — Seaver, N.Y., 174; Richard, Houst., 148; Monrefusco, S.F., 135; Messersmith, Atl., 133; P. Niekro, Atlanta, 132.

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Art Buchwald

Auld Lang Syne

WASHINGTON.—A group of correspondents who had covered the previous wars at political conventions gathered for a reunion at the Golden Ox restaurant in Kansas City this week and started to reminisce, as veterans will, of previous Republican conventions.



Buchwald

"This doesn't compare to the Republican convention of '72 in Miami," remarked one of the fellows.

"Now *that* was a convention!" someone else agreed. "I'll never forget when ole Dick Nixon held up his arms with both fingers raised and the crowd went mad."

"Hey, has anyone seen Dick Nixon at this convention?" Nobody had.

"I wonder where he is."

"Someone said he's living out in California."

"That's funny," another correspondent said. "He's never missed a GOP convention since I've known *him. I wonder why* he didn't come?"

"It beats me. But I'll tell you this, it doesn't seem like a Republican convention without him."

* * *

"Speaking of Dick, has anyone seen Spiro?"

"He wasn't on the arrival list. I was sure he would be here. Hey, remember that great moment in Miami when Dick got up and congratulated the delegates for choosing Spiro as his vice-president and said, 'I thought he was the best man for the job four years ago. I think he's the best *man for the job today. And* I'm not going to change my mind tomorrow.'"

"Do I remember it?" a reporter said, "I broke down and cried while I was writing the story."

"So did I," I said.

"I wish Spiro could be with us tonight. I loved that crazy guy."

"Let's drink to him wherever he is." We all raised our glasses. "To Spiro, the media's best friend."

"Has anyone seen Chuck Colson around?"

"I don't think he came. Someone told me he's become a missionary or a Bible salesman or something. For some reason he lost *his taste for* politics."

"That's a pity. The Republicans needed guys like Chuck Colson."

"Hey, whatever happened to Johnny Mitchell?"

"I don't think he's here either. I thought he'd come since he had such a good time in Miami."

"Anyone heard from Johnny Ehrlichman?"

"Come to think of it, I haven't. Last I knew he grew a beard and was working in Santa Fe with the Indians."

* * *

"That's a funny thing for him to be doing."

"I guess he got bored with the White House."

"I heard Bobby Haldeman is out in California fishing."

"No kidding! I thought he was still in Washington."

"Nah, he got disgusted and just packed up one day and said 'This town is too much for me.'"

"I wish he was here," I said. "He was a lot of laughs."

"Say, remember John Dean, counsel to the President?"

"The name rings a bell."

"Well, he did time in the slammer and now he is here working as a correspondent for Rolling Stone magazine."

"Leave it to John. He always lands on his feet."

"Anyone seen Gordon Liddy or Howard Hunt?"

"No, I guess they decided at the last minute not to come and Jeb Magruder and Donald Segretti aren't here either."

"It seems all the good guys stayed home," a reporter said sadly. "They were the fellows who made the Miami convention in '72 something to remember. I really miss them."

"They were our buddies," I said, "and I don't think we should forget them. I say we drink a toast to those guys we shared so many happy hours with."

We all stood solemnly. "To Dick, Spiro, Chuck, Johnny Mitchell, Johnny Ehrlichman, Bobby Haldeman, Jeb and Donald, Gordon and Howard who couldn't be with us. As far as we're concerned, you're gone but not forgotten."

We drank up and then, in a final gesture of camaraderie, smashed our glasses into the fireplace.

Water Rationing Is Ordered for Island of Jersey

ST. HELIER, Jersey, Aug. 16 (AP).—The Island of Jersey in the Channel Islands off the French coast decreed a state of emergency yesterday and began rationing water.

The local government said water supplies will be cut by between 10 and 40 per cent.

Reservoirs are badly depleted, said Rodney Clark, manager of the waterworks company, and the island is depending to a large extent on the output of a desalination plant, the only one in Britain.

Mr. Clark said the water supply was dropping by 10.5 million gallons a week and would be exhausted at the end of October *without rationing.*

Guernsey, another Channel Island, decreed an emergency and began rationing water in June.



Associated Press.

Ron Kovic addresses the Democratic convention last month in New York.

Ron Kovic: 'I Am Your Yankee Doodle Dandy'

By Philip A. McCombs

MASSAPEQUA, N.Y. (WP).—"The book is a work of art: a masterpiece. I think my book ranks with the greatest anti-war books ever written—'All Quiet on the Western Front,' 'Johnny Got His Gun.'"

Ron Kovic comes on very strong. He is the severely wounded Vietnam veteran-turned-political radical who appeared at the Democratic National Convention to second the symbolic vice-presidential nomination of a draft resister. And he is talking about his book "Born on the Fourth *of July*" (*McGraw-Hill Book Co., $7.95*).

One might think he is a hustler capitalizing on his wounds. But that isn't the feeling that emerges talking with him here *in the middle-class Long Island neighborhood* where he grew up playing baseball and watching John Wayne movies.

In front of his house on a Saturday afternoon, Kovic rolls his wheelchair up to the curb. People drive by and kids race on their bikes on the tree-lined street. Everyone waves to him, or has a word to say. It's like "Our Town" set in a strange new America.

Then Kovic's parents come home unexpectedly early *from their Maine camp*ing vacation, pulling their big camper into the front driveway.

Kovic's brothers, who have been inside watching television, begin jumping out the side windows of the house so they won't be blamed for the messy living room.

When things have calmed down, Kovic talks. He draws you into his world and describes his personal suffering.

"It has been a long odyssey for me, a long journey through darkness. When I finished the book, I began to come out of eight years of incredible depression, nightmares, sickness, suicidal tendencies. I began to feel loving and existing for the first time since I came back from Vietnam.

"It's like a phoenix from the ashes—just a tremendous physical, mental, emotional and political resurrection. It's a new man that I am—a feeling man, free of destructive tendencies..."

"My book is a miracle," Kovic goes on. "It was written because I decided not to hate any more. In writing it I became naked. Each page contained such exhilaration and fear—*I felt I could* be destroyed by anyone who picked it up and read it. I could be annihilated by those I hoped to change. But I'm still here, and the reviews look good. They're calling it a great anti-war book.

"The writing was hell. I have a deeper spirituality now. I'm closer to myself and closer to the earth. The book is political... I'm sure cancer could be cured, crippled men could walk again—if government priorities changed from adventure *and profits and the military-industrial* complex to people, health, spirituality. I could walk again if this society were truly a *people* society.

"*You know, underneath the surface all* across this country there is tremendous rage and despair and desperation. Vietnam is still very much on the minds of *the American public, but* not talked about.

"Vietnam is something so potentially explosive that it's like the spark that sets off a prairie fire."

He continues:

"A book like mine, so simple it can be read and digested in one night by everyone from taxi drivers to professors, is an important work because the person who can create the book the American people are waiting for will find it sparking the whole *country.*

"The country can come to terms with itself and make peace with itself as I have done by reliving the traumas of that war and by facing up to our fears as a nation—the way I did, in my own limited personal way."

As if to prove that this is not hyperbole, Kovic later takes his visitor on a stroll through the neighborhood. It is dark, and out of the darkness comes his voice in a kind of litany: "S. lives over there: He went to the war and came back disillusioned... T. came back disillusioned, found it very difficult to adjust with his wife and family... C., over there—he had severe brain injury and came back with a metal plate in his head... T. went to Okinawa, he was traumatized by watching the wounded victims coming back from Vietnam... H. feigned a back injury to get out of it... L. never went to the war, but he worked in a factory in Maryland where they made rockets that were shipped to Vietnam... All of us, we played stickball on these streets for 12 years together..."

A month ago, Kovic rolled his wheelchair up to the podium at the Democratic convention and began his speech to the delegates:

"I am the living death," he began, *"the memorial day on wheels/I am your yankee doodle dandy/your john wayne come home/ your fourth of july firecracker/exploding in the grave."* This is the epigraph, which he composed himself, at the beginning of the book. Kovic *was* born on the Fourth of July, and was always tremendously *proud of this* because *it was his country's* birthday, too. When he used to march in parades on the Fourth as a kid, his mother would call out from the sidelines to her "Yankee Doodle Dandy."

The book begins on the battlefield in Vietnam where Kovic was wounded. A .30-caliber machinegun bullet entered near his shoulder, ripped through one lung, and severed his spinal column.

From the battlefield, the reader is taken into the military hospital wards and on through the years of physical spiritual agony that Kovic survived before he came to terms with his affliction.

During the hospital years Kovic became a political radical and anti-war activist. It didn't happen overnight. He appeared in an American Legion parade, but got the *feeling he was being used... people looked* at him but didn't seem to care... Finally, he was arrested while protesting in Washington, was beaten by police who were ashamed of themselves when they pulled off his clothes and saw his wasted legs, his urine tube. Another time, Kovic managed to briefly disrupt the Republican National Convention in Miami Beach.

The book flashes back to describe a normal American childhood—how he wanted to enlist in the Marines, *go to war,* become a hero, a winner...

Then, the book ends with explosive chapters describing how Kovic shot and *killed another American soldier in the* panic of battle and how he participated in the accidental slaying of a group of Vietnamese children. The children were sitting around a fire in a hut; Kovic's squad sneaked up on them and, without being quite sure who they were, cut them to ribbons with automatic weapons fire. When the Marines advanced and found the bloody bits and pieces of the children, some of them still twitching and screaming, they *wept and threw down their weapons, cry*ing out, "Oh Jesus, oh God, forgive us."

PEOPLE: *Margaret's Birthday And Some Speculation*

Princess Margaret arrived home in England Monday after a stay in Majorca. She will be celebrating her 46th birthday Saturday amid speculation that in another year she and her estranged husband Lord Snowdon will be divorced. English law requires a minimum of two years separation before a divorce can be granted on the grounds of irrevocable breakdown of a marriage. The couple separated legally in March.

* * *

Working wives are happier than housewives; unhappy children *often grow into* happy adults; homosexuals are as happy as heterosexuals and atheists are as happy as Christians and Jews. In fact, most of the 52,000 readers, aged 15 to 95, who responded to questions put by the magazine Psychology Today are happy. The study, conducted by Philip Shaver of New York University and Jonathan Freedman of Yale, revealed that 70 per cent of the readers who replied were happy. "Our happiest respondents," the psychologists declared, "are those who *feel in control of their lives* and who compare their progress against their own standards, not those of others." All of which may prove that unhappy people don't fill out questionnaires.

* * *

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and his wife stopped briefly in Paris, then flew on to Brindisi, Italy. Trudeau is spending 15 days on a working vacation in Europe and the Middle East.

* * *

Oscar-winning actor Rod Steiger has been released *from* a California hospital where he had heart surgery a week ago. Steiger, 51, is convalescing at his Malibu home.

* * *

Who gets the wedding presents when a couple splits? In Emily Post's day, the bride kept them all. Now comes word from a St. John's, Newfoundland, court that the gifts must be shared between husband and wife and divided up on the basis of who invited the gift-giving guests to the wedding. Judge Geoffrey Steele said that if both husband and wife invited a guest, the gift is owned by both —and must be sold with the money being equally divided. He made his ruling after a recently divorced woman started legal action for possession of about 45 wedding gifts. She got 31 of them back; six went to the husband; with eight to be sold.

* * *

These days smuggling, to most people in the United States, means drugs. But to the U.S. Customs agents it's just as likely to mean parrots—drunken, drugged and otherwise. Last fall *customs officers in San Ysidro,* Calif., found 23 parrots individually wrapped in newspapers and masking tape, in a car. In Laredo, Texas, the parrots were stuffed into socks—each bird had been fed tequila-drenched corn to keep it quiet. Then there were the parrots in a mo —75 of them—under t *erator,* above the *stor* driver's purse and in a partment in a small U.S. law is strict on of parrots, which disease.

* * *

It was billed as th largest flag—386 1/2 by or 3,000 pounds of red, blue—but it didn't w The wind shredded it test as it hung from the no Bridge over New Yo on June 28 this year. our storeroom, tatte torn," Robert Martin New York Times. He is of maintenance for borough Bridge and Tu thority. "We're not pl do anything with $30,000 flag was a gi authority from the Church & Dwight bir thority is out $25,000 a rigging. The men wh up the idea—Len Silve turer in marketing at versity of Vermont, a Leduc, partner in a Mc agency—are not entire ed. "It flew for one a hours," Silverfine said made the Guinness re as the world's largest

* * *

Meanwhile, the city is stuck with 51 of Bicentennial cake, from the "world's big day cake" (39,000 pou than 18,000 slices are storage—another 32,500 unrefrigerated warehou spite some unflatter ments and the stagge overs, Walter Orlinsky Baltimore's Bicentenn mission, says the proj success. "It was a stu ever tried to make h else." Part of the pro ever seemed to be "I pleaded with Orlins sell the cake for $ said Harry Herman, to bill the city $65,000 ing the cake.

—SAMUEL F.

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PERSONALS

BRADFORD SOMMER passed away Sevilla, Spain, July 16. Deeply appreciate anyone who may have met him in Holland, Switzerland or Spain late June, early July contacting father Nolan Sommer, 8 Charlden Drive, Saddle River, N.J., U.S.A., or call: 201-825-0260.

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